



QUEBEC'S 400TH
Summer's best
party, despite all
the whining P.20

**ONE
SCARY
BACHELORETTE**
P.70

BARACK OBAMA
Praying for votes
from the religious
right P.34



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THIS WEEK

Interview

16 | STEPPING UP

Gen. Walter Parynyuk talks to Michael Frisquith about rising Rick Hillier's stakes as chief of the defence staff

Columns

12 | CAPITAL DIARY

Michael Rappaport on the H&Q who landed the Green party's Elizabeth May on to gin

14 | ANDREW COYNE

Coynes gives us something to talk about besides his faults

16 | ANDREW POTTER

Can McGowan's idea of refuting a reputation of priors be just offensive

National

QUEBEC'S 400TH

30 | PAUL WELLS
Quebec is looking good for a city that's turning 400

34 | PARTY LIKE IT'S 1968

It's tough to plan a bash without making someone mad

36 | MYSTERY APOD

Five human feet have now washed up on B.C.'s shores

38 | WHO'S A REAL INDIAN?

The question of who qualifies for Indian status is likely to remain—and to ask

39 | 100 I FEEL A DRAFT?

Less time for more crime hospital gowns that cover your butt? A butt-hol in D.E.I.

World

34 | SPIRITUAL TRUMP CARD

Obama's honest talk of faith might win the religious vote

36 | DAMNED IF IT DOESN'T

The EU is pressuring Serbia to catch its war criminals

40 | RECOVERING VISIBLE

South Africa's Chinua, Garman saying scandal may asylum seekers

Business

42 | SAFETY ON THE TRACKS

The rail industry is set for a boom, but safety issues could derail future success

45 | MINING FACEBOOK

Miners are searching for a way to target users

MACLEAN'S

• DOUBLE ISSUE •
VOLUME 121 NUMBER 28 37 JULY 7 & 14, 2008 • SINCE 1905

4 From the Editors 7 Mail Bag 12 Seven Days

JULY 7-21, 2008



Life's tough: A young customer relaxes and unwinds at the spa

THE BACK PAGES

76 | Film

Pearl faces a challenge from dumb-dumb animation

80 | Film

Is Angelina Jolie really scared of motherhood?

82 | Taste

Unveiling the wild flavour of Canada chocolate

83 | Help

A step-by-step guide for conducting a real-life intervention

84 | Business

Spots that will help your kid unwind and relax

85 | TV

A new drama picked up by a U.S. network was inspired by Toronto's emergency task force

87 | Media

The rebirth of women's pages

89 | Football

Sand the kids upstart, Scott has unveiled his best moves in hopes of winning the 2008 Ed Sax in Fiction Award

90 | The End

Wayne Wyatt (1919-2006)

ON THE COVER: What makes Canucks and Yankees so different?

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WWW.MACLEANS.CA

Business continued

46 | WHITE COLLAR DELAYS
Canada's financial crisis may slow to lay changes for fraud

47 | NEWS TO HELP

Oil speculation isn't the devil we've labelled them to be

48 | FISH THAT POOP OIL

Insects that excrete crude, a new article takes off: Pigeon King takes a dive

Society

COVER STORY

CANADA RULES

50 | US VS. US

Maclean's explores the differences between Canadians and Americans

55 | SOCIETY

We're more likely to "check up" than our married

56 | HEALTH

We're more active and we eat twice as many veggies

58 | COIN

We commit as many crimes, but lately have three times fewer guns

59 | SEX

We have more sex and we're more trusting in bed

61 | TRAVEL

We take three times as many trips to other countries

Health

62 | A KILLER HEAT

A genetic heart disorder has become a silent killer. Getting tested could save your life

Sports

64 | GOING TO THE OLD

Old towns are tearing up the golf course and winning titles

67 | SET TO MAKE WAVES

After barely taking a beating in Athens, swimmer Brent Hayden is fired up for Beijing

Name

68 | BLADES OF GORE

Leave no man's land: 500 kids in Canada every year some of the accidents are gruesome

Profile

70 | RACHEL MARSDEN

The Internet femme fatale you don't want to break up with

Newsweek

74 | COUNT PUTH DRACULA

Movie's Eastern gothic based on Brontë. Puth reveals his charming vampire side

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CANADA SCORES ahead of the U.S. on wealth and health. No wonder we feel so good!

A country to be proud of, and thankful for

A s Canadians get ready to light their barbecues, visit family and friends, relax at the lake or otherwise enjoy their afternoon Canada Day naps, we should all take a moment to consider those people in the world who are less fortunate than us. People like Americans, for instance.

This week's cover package (beginning on page 90) provides a mountain of evidence that clearly illustrates the large and widening gap between the Canadian quality of life and that in America. Rather than rely on vague opinion polls taking how "happy" everyone is, our unique investigation measures material, real-life examples and other hard evidence to put paid to the long-held assumption that Canadians are better off than the Americans. We now we'll like by almost US\$ 90,000 a family because we're richer. We're healthier and we live longer because we eat better and take a more sensible (and less expensive) approach to medical treatment. In our relationships, work schedules, travel and sex, Canadians are more open, comfortable and content. Americans, for example, marry younger and so divorce runs here. But Canadians marry more significantly more likely to avoid the end of love.

After decades of bragging how we underperformed America, it is clear that in many important ways life is better here.

AMID THIS CELEBRATION of the great country that Canada has become, we ought to

spare a moment's thought for those of us who aren't able to enjoy the comforts of home this summer, particularly our troops in Afghanistan.

It's been a tough spring for our forces, and after the recent joltback it's allowed hundreds of civilians to regain the fighting around Kandahar, this summer promises to be just as bad, if not worse. No one understands the challenges we face in trying to bring a new era of peace and freedom to a shattered land than our new chief of the defence staff, Gen. Walter Natynsnyk. He set for an exclusive interview with Maclean's shortly after he was appointed to fill the large shoes of retiring Gen. Rick Hillier, the most prominent CDS in living memory. As you will read, the new commander has no illusions about the challenges ahead but he is both optimistic and committed to the strategy of building a self-sustaining Afghanistan. "That is all about hope," he says. "The moment we can get the Afghan youth working so they can see a much more positive future, we will have that return to ourselves even faster. And it doesn't take a lot of money. We're building a road in southern Afghanistan. We have about 550 to 600 people working on that road on a daily basis. They're bringing home a paycheck, and when that happens, then they won't have to take payment from the Taliban to shoot us."

That modest paycheck may just be the first step toward the kind of life we Canadians take for granted. ■

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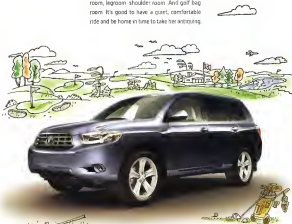
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It's good to take a day off work.

It's good to turn an ordinary weekend into a long one. To straighten your side. Stick a green band with the boys. It's good to take your turn as official driver in a fuel-efficient 3.5L crossover. It's good to have plenty of headroom, legroom, shoulder room. And golf bag room. It's good to have a quiet, comfortable ride and be home in time to take her out on a date.



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BLOG CENTRAL

ANDREW COYNE'S BLOG
"The Tories are in no position to call the Liberals for trying to ease off on expenditures on tax cuts, since they've played exactly the same game in their own budgets."
macleans.ca/andrewcoyne

MIKE THE GUBBERMAY
"There's John McCallum. At least his car/bike is doing pretty well. Conscience is moved in the crowd, either gas pump and the crowd would back. There was even a 'what'!"
macleans.ca/mike

DELLUS WELLS
"There's a lot of questions [about the Tory's defence policy], and one gets that making practice that previously was the Royal Military." macleans.ca/delluswells

PESCHAK ON THE PARADISE
"Dear Willow Sharkey: You can stop now. I get it. You can stop appearing on any TV and in my newspapers to remind me that all I can make people aware."
macleans.ca/peschak

SEAN'S COMMENT OF THE WEEK
"This Tory caucus is 89 per cent male, 11 per cent female and it shows!"—Steph C. on The Commonsense

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Who wants to play six degrees of Julie Couillard?
Maclean's reveals the many high-profile connections of the woman at the centre of Ottawa's biggest scandal.

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'If Dolores Claman had the pride of a true Canadian, she'd donate the Hockey Night theme'

INSTEAD OF the starved-for-hunger hockey fan Charlie O'Leary referred to in his scorching article about the Hockey Night in Canada theme song ("Dunlo's death is a disaster," Sports, June 21). In comparison, Dolores Claman, deserves every date she can get for the valuable name. The short attention, lack of vision and obsessive attitude of CBC Sports executive director Scott Moore and other CBC brass is astounding. I watched Moore trying to explain why the theme would no longer be played. While he was at it, he pointed out that Canada's national broadcaster would not be at the Olympics and the CFL would go to another network. We're not to worry though, as Moore proudly pointed out that we could all tune in for it on terrestrial. Now I'm wondering why I would need to tune in at all.

Leonard Taylor, Cambridge, Ont.

CBC HAS COMMITTED A GRAVE INFRACTION against both the Canadian people and their heritage in its decision about the Hockey Night theme. CBC is attempting to replace the irreplaceable. Why don't they facilitate the additional dropping of the Canadian flag on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms? I suggest the producers find a solution.



REDDING TO the CBC for not bending to extortion. If Dolores Claman had the integrity and sense of fairness and national pride of a true Canadian, she would have donated her name to the CBC as a national legacy. She has already received hundreds of thousands of dollars for it over the years. Shame on CTV for purchasing her old-fashioned. **Warren B. Sarrett, Calgary**

HERE'S A SUGGESTION: In the opening hours game of the Leafs in the 1998-2009 season, the entire arena should break out in song with the famous MVM refrain of CBC won't be it. I dare Television to do it. What if Claman do, over 10,000 people in one? **Donald Black, Toronto**

YOUR ARTICLE MISSED the biggest facet of all giving Don Cherry a contract: power. I switch channels every time he comes on, and I'm in the "wider" crowd that is exposed to appreciate him. **Edward G. Olds, Ails**

IT'S NOT ABOUT THE 90S, or Don Cherry, or the Toronto Maple Leafs—although could well be about the dedicated and mopeable alienation on shared among the fans. It's about a strategy at CBC that seeks an audience that is not well defined and never to even exist. The song is grand but it's just a song, change your phone ring and you'll soon get used to

hearing it. Here's how you get more people to watch CBC's *HINK*. Stop Ron Maclean and his panel in the second period break. In the first period break, let Ron talk to someone who has something to say to "all you kids out there," someone like former hockey pro Kelly Hird. Drop Don Cherry and play by play man Bob Cole—either specific language well and they are not good models. Get someone who calls the game that's being played, not the one in a bar. Show us games from real cities in the NHL, rather than as many Toronto games. It's not rocket science, so why is CBC living ground in both radio and TV? **Ron Marie Bentley, Ottawa**

THERE I WAS on a sunny day about to enjoy a fabulous breakfast until I reached for my favorite magazine and saw the cover! My wish beyond all hope has always been that Cherry would find God and join an order of claretians in his somewhere in Italy for the next 90 years but no, he ends up in your room. Could you ever have put a piece of writing Ron Maclean intended. **Normand Shawar, Waterloo, Ont**

MYSTICISM COULD deduct a few dollars from the salary of Don Cherry, with his voice like a squeaking sawhorse, to pay the fee for the full, rich born sound of the *HINK* theme. There is more collective memory soaked in that music than it might realize. **Paul Grady, Toronto**

IN A PHOENIX CAPTION, Maclean's says that "Don Cherry's up again for the Maple Leafs rinkside fix outside Ontario." The implication? Either there are no other NHL teams in Ontario, or the fans of those teams are not considered by Cherry's appearance of the Leafs. Should Ontario residents' fans not be ranked by Maclean's guarantee of their best content or, alternatively, by Maclean's assumption that Cherry's support for the Leafs doesn't bother some fans? **Bob Morris, Ottawa**

HOW HOSPITALS MAKE US SICK
SLAMMING THE DESIGN of hospitals for the spread of contamination is letting the administration off easy? Don't push it, Health, June 13). One answer is in Nicholas Kibbe's article mentioned earlier on cleaning



LA CHORRERA: Managua's poorest were caught in a political power play, says a reader

staff to raise money. Hospitals are no longer clean, nor are they staffed on a daily basis by a competent head nurse or administrative staff. This should be a priority. Available sinks and private rooms with separate toilets are the ultimate solution. But private rooms for everyone is not going to happen any time soon, and even that will not suffice if cleaning is not done properly. In the interim, we need to clean up our hospitals and not sleep on cleaning costs. It is no wonder patients are getting sick. Hospitals need to clean up their act in more ways than one.

Cynthia Ashmore, Collingswood, Ont.

MORE WAR PROPAGANDA

HERE'S HOW THINGS LOOK in Afghanistan ("Not a pretty picture," *National*, June 23). On the one hand, we have the reality: brutality increasing exponentially, crippling corruption and squandered aid money. On the other hand, we have Canada's feel-good "signature projects": to build or upgrade 50 schools, to provide clean water from a centralized dam, and to increase Afghan children against opium. You ask whether the feel-good projects are part of a real solution or a distraction from the appalling reality. John Goddard's article makes the feel-good projects don't stand a snowball's chance in hell of succeeding in that fractious patchwork that is Afghanistan. They do serve the purpose of war propagandists: making military persons feel that they are accomplishing something worthwhile in putting their lives on the line, and pandering to Canadians that our government's decision to remain in Afghanistan is sound.

Ann R. Stewart, Fredericton

IT **HURTS** it's a pretty picture. The question now is how did it get that way and how do we make it prettier? Are we going to throw more good billions after bad billions? We didn't start this war and we didn't create the upheaval. The Russians, Americans and the gang-bro English should bear the burden of this conflict. I would agree to humanitarian aid, helping to build schools and food programs. Otherwise, I would get out of there as fast as possible. Too many of our soldiers have come home in coffins.

Walter Made, Brimley, Ont.

DIRTY POLITICS

I WAS DISAPPOINTED with your article about the La Chorrera landfill in Managua, Nicaragua ("Littering trash," *World*, June 21). The racism in La Chorrera was caused by members of the Sandinista central government, which is in conflict with Managua's Mayor Dionisio Marrero. Marrero has recently distanced himself from the Sandinista President Daniel Ortega. The critics in La Chorrera was orchestrated to discredit Marrero. The main issue was that garbage with anything value was being salvaged and taken out by the garbage collectors before it was deposited in La Chorrera where the poorest of the poor try to make a living. People loyal to the central government, and who never worked at La Chorrera, were spearheading the protest, threatening to stop the garbage collection if they tried to deposit garbage in La Chorrera. Marrero asked for police intervention to restore order. President Ortega admitted he had ordered the police out to act. It didn't matter to him that garbage was accumulating on city streets and schoolyards, and that

there was potential for epidemics. Thankfully, Elena Montebello, who heads the Spanish International Cooperation Agency, has made it clear that this or any other political problem won't endanger the plan the government of Spain has for La Chorrera.

Maria M. Pineda, Hamilton

WHAT'S NEXT? SHEEP BURPS?

WITH OR, the way it is, any government supporting a racist agenda ("Coming Clean: What Does Canada Tell Us?" *Opinion*, June 21). I mean say I am sick of taxes. A carbon tax will only benefit the rich. Ordinary people can't afford it because we are taxed to death and then some. I have visited Toronto twice in the past six months and somehow have I found office lights turned off at night. I'm sure if McCain's checked in building the

MACLEAN'S BESTSELLERS	
CURRENT LIST (BY WEEK ENDING)	
Fiction	
1 CARELESS IN RED by Elizabeth George	2,021
2 THE ENCHANTRESS OF FLORENCE by Salman Rushdie	5,143
3 UNCOMMON SENSE by Alan Burdette	4,041
4 THE NOIST by Stephanie Meyer	5,650
5 NETHERLAND by Joseph O'Connor	1,111
6 DEVIL HAS CARE by Sebastian Faulks	1,111
7 THE STORY OF EDGAR SNOW by David Shields	2,111
8 UNACQUAINTED EARTH by Anthony Quinn	1,111
9 PAUL LINES by Henry James	1,111
10 THE GARDEN OF LAST DAYS by Anthony Quinn	2,111
Non-fiction	
1 WHEN YOU ARE PROSECUTED WITH PLANS by Randy French	1,111
2 THE LAST LECTURE by Randy French	2,040
3 ROBERTSON DAVIES by Neil Fick	1,111
4 A FORDHAM ON THREE LEGS by Kelly Taylor	1,111
5 THE MAN WHO LOVED CHINA by Susan Sontag	3,111
6 THE TRUTH ABOUT CANADA by Neil Fick	3,111
7 THE USES AND ABUSES OF HISTORY by Margaret MacMillan	4,041
8 AUTUMN by Margaret MacMillan	4,041
9 THE END OF FOOD by Paul Heston	1,111
10 1634 by David Mervin	9,011
LAST WEEK (FINDING-BEST)	

Dealing with insurance feels like:

- a) Facing a stone
- b) Chewing tin foil
- c) Metal splinters
- d) Wood splinters
- e) Glass splinters
- f) Hot burn
- g) Salting a wound
- h) Eating chalk
- i) Hugging a cactus
- j) Sober karaoke
- k) A group wedge
- l) Looking at the sun
- m) Sitting on ticks
- n) Being "probed" at customs
- o) Being in pain by
- p) Involuntary splits
- q) Twisting nose hair
- r) One million paper cuts
- s) A 12-month hunger
- t) Stabbing your toe
- u) A compound migraine
- v) Nails on a chalkboard
- w) Montezuma's revenge
- x) Walking on hot coals
- y) Staying on a rake
- z) To a top

Shocking as it may seem, some people really don't like insurance. Well, we just don't feel right about that. We're the first to admit we're not always perfect. But we also want you to know that we're making all sorts of changes for the better – like our money-back claims service satisfaction guarantee and 24-hour claims helpline. Aviva wants to be the best home, auto and business insurance company out there. And with the feedback you give us at changeinsurance.ca, we can make this business of insurance a lot more helpful and friendly. You may even start to like insurance. Hey, anything's possible. **Let's Change Insurance.**

Changeinsurance.ca **AVIVA**



'In New Zealand, the burps of sheep and cattle are a major source of greenhouse gases'

what is true. It seems the small community adheres to the conservation plan only to be targeted by the large cities. Come on guys, don't put your balls—i.e. get with the program.

Angus Blair Galtie, New Waterford, N.S.

TRY READ Andrew Coyne's column a number of times and you will not want what a carbon tax is or should be. Carbon is vital

present half-truths. To me, the underlying message of the partying is that we aren't giving you, the voter, the whole picture, but if you are too indifferent, lazy, or stupid to get the whole truth, our party may as well have your uninformed vote as any of the other parties. Courtesy to Peter's opinion, I don't see how the world "enhance democratic dialogue."

G.H. Fraser, Ottawa



TRY Glenn Mackenzie in negative ads is to be inclined to vote for another party, writes a reader

VAN LOAN'S FAN CLUB

In your article on Peter Van Loan ("The case for acquiescence period," National, June 2), you forgot to add one very significant detail—Van Loan fights tenaciously and successfully for his constituents. The voters of Yukon-territories are more of the fact.

TW Gasson, Inverell, Ont.

SENT TO THE BLACKBOARD

YOUR FLIPPANT COMMENT about the principal of parents for home-schooling instead of sending their children to regular public schools is outrageous and a massive attack to the rest of thousands of teachers across the land ("Teacher trouble," Seven days, June 23). I have been a proud schoolteacher for 31 years. The vast majority of us (probably 90 per cent) work hard to make excellent educational experiences for our students and do so in a caring, professional way. And you imply that many of us are mean-spirited, drunken swindlers?

John Caldwell, St. Lawrence, Que.

A VOTE'S A VOTE

REGARDING Andrew Peter's column on political attack ads ("Negative ads don't deserve such a bad rep," Opinion, June 13), my own reaction to negative ads is to be inclined to vote for another party. I had that attack ads

CAN WE SEE SOME ID?

SO TALK OF BANNING the drinking age in Ontario to 21 in "Good News" ("Drunk 'n' disorderly," Seven days, June 23)? All this does is create a problem of underage binge drinking and fake IDs. Young people will always find ways to get alcohol. Take it from someone who just turned 19, asking the drinking age will just drive people to drink in unsafe environments. Plus, 18- to 20-year-olds can vote, fight in a war, go to jail and gamble away their money, but can't have a beer? The real solution to this problem is to educate young people on the dangers of drinking, as well as drinking and driving.

David Barry, Ottawa

TALKING SHOP

IT WAS INTERESTING to read the article by Colin Campbell about the California connection to electric cars ("The new capital of cars," Business, June 23). However, I was very disappointed that Toronto-based Zenn Cars was not mentioned in the article. I realize the article was about the Silicon Valley similarity to electronics, but with a visible decline in manufacturing in Canada, we should promote it whenever possible. If the ultracompact being designed for Zenn by iStock is any indication, it may be good as petrol, then the companies you mentioned will never be more than toy players.

Don Mathew, Milton, Ont.

IN PASSING

GEORGE CARLIN, 71, comedian. A more conventional comic when he first began performing in the 1960s, he subsequently developed an anti-establishment persona. His hit "Seven Words You Can Never Say on Television" led to a legal case that went to the Supreme Court, which ruled that content on public screens could be prohibited if children might hear it.

Kenneth Love, 91, costume. He worked with ballet giants such as George Balanchine, but his greatest fame came as the designer, along with Jim Henson, of Sesame Street characters like Big Bird. Love, who played Willy the Hot Dog Man on the show, said his name had nothing to do with that of the famous dog.

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It's not the time for 'what's in it for me' arithmetic



ANDREW COYNE

If nothing else, the Liberal carbon tax plan has already achieved one thing: It has got everyone talking about it—and not about telephone. Dion's leadership troubles aside, the ex-Liberal leader has seldom had a better week, while the plan itself got mixed reviews. Dion was showered with praise for having had the courage to inject it—boldness, *what's in it for me*—into the national debate. Bold, brave, principled: these are not adjectives we are accustomed to using to describe our politics.

Must you, viewers of *The Minister* will remember that "conscience" was Sir Humphrey's preferred euphemism for "alotice." Whatever the plan's merits as policy—and it has many, as the first serious proposal from a major party to address the 50 per cent or more of carbon emissions that are not covered by the usual caps on the "large fossil sources," but rather require changes in behavior from the broader public—it is a political document that its day will be decided. And where the plan falls short as policy, notably for the failure to provide that kind of robust offsetting rates in its carbon tax that were previously, the error may prove more telling in the political arena.

Somewhere along the way, as the party struggled to nail down the details of the proposal, they appear to have lost their nerve. The original idea, as suggested by early leaks, was to make a profound shift in the tax base, away from income and onto greenhouse gas emissions—or as it was often put, to tax less of what we were more of, and more of what we were less of.

The Liberals still talk about that's what they're doing. But it's clear the plan they're actually proposing does not deliver on the promise. Of the \$15 billion the carbon credit projected to raise in its fourth year, only a little over half—\$7 billion—would be returned in corporate and personal income tax cuts. The

rest is made up of a grab bag of spending programs, albeit taking the form of tax credits. This does not meet any sensible definition of revenue neutrality, which does not mean, as the Greens appear to believe, that you spend as much as you take in, but rather that you cut taxes by as much as you raise them.

The tax cuts, for their part, are heavily skewed toward the bottom brackets, where they cost the most (in lost revenue) and offer the least return (in higher productivity). The upshot: with \$15 billion to play with, the Lib-



To be consistent, and strategic, Dion needed something just as bold on the tax-cut side

erals could have shaved the top marginal rate of tax to 20 per cent—a full nine percentage points less than it is now. Instead, they cut just one percentage point from most rates—and left the top rate unchanged.

Now, I am not unduly the Liberals' defender. And by every conventional political calculation, they'd be right. The cuts imagine the sparks on the floor of the old pros, had anyone proposed what I suggest: when, who—*you're* going to make the average taxpayer pay more to live up his gas barbecue, so you can eat meat on the grill? As I say, this is the conventional political approach: you divide the electorate into little groups, and you try to fit it so that each group figures they're making off at the others' expense.

The problem is that this is not a conventional situation. The whole enterprise of a carbon tax asks us to step outside the usual calculations of self-interest. It's not about me,

or even us, as a country. It's about "saving the planet." Only, as any sane person knows, Canada on its own can't save the planet. At two per cent of world emissions, we can't even make much of a difference, directly. That doesn't mean we shouldn't do it. But it's strictly a moral obligation, a matter of good global citizenship, at most we are setting a good example, and hoping others will follow. It is a kind of leap of faith.

Such a grand, enabling project fits nicely with the sort of narrow "what's in it for me" arithmetic the Liberals are simultaneously encouraging us to perform. Worse, it risks playing into their opponents' hands. For whereas the income tax cuts (and credits) are abstract and remote—something you get back after filing a return, and then only if you qualify—the costs of a carbon tax are up front and easy to imagine: a marginal increase in which the other parties will be only too happy to offer their assistance.

In short, by taking the cautious, conventional route, the Liberals may prove to have been tactically smart, but strategically unwise. To be consistent with the big thinking in which they are asking the public to engage on the carbon tax, they needed to do something equally compelling on the tax-cut side—something

that challenged Canadians to raise their sights above their own personal situation, and to think of the longer-term national interest as this case, the pressing need to raise our national productivity.

A deep tax cut of the kind I am suggesting would have caught everyone's attention, whereas one point cut barely registers. It would have sent out a strong and unmistakable signal, not only about Canada's place to work and invest, but about the Liberal party. Together with the carbon tax, it would have said: this is the party that "gets it" on the economy, as much as on the environment—that not only understands what sort of policies are needed, but is prepared to advocate them, whatever the political risk. As it is, the signals are somewhat muted. ■

ON THE WEB: Follow Andrew Coyne, last but not least at: www.macleans.ca/andrewcoyne

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Praise God, or Mother Earth, or holy dude, or whoozit



ANDREW POTTER

When I was growing up in Ontario, the school day began with an unbreakable ritual: we would sing O Canada (belting out the verse), then recite the Lord's Prayer. Angrily, "recite" is a stretch. "Recite" or "recap" is more accurate, since few of us knew the words and none of our teachers ever bothered to teach them to us.

In Dalton McGuinty's Ontario, this half-hearted and unimpressive ritual of religiosity provides the model for religious observance at Queen's Park and, by extension, for public observance in the province as a whole.

Back in February, McGuinty decided—seemingly out of the blue—that the daily ritual of reciting the Lord's Prayer at Queen's Park must be modernized, and charged a legislative committee with coming up with something more authentic. Instead of recapping the Christian prayer, the committee proposed adding a second daily prayer, that would rotate through at least nine different faiths including Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Baha'i, and something generically called "Native Spirituality."

So, to summarize, the Ontario legislature has reaffirmed the practice of reciting a Christian prayer every day, with the prayers of other faiths recasting the role of ancillary business. The daily routine at Queen's Park will now consist of ritual that few people understand or those who do understand it are not expected to make it seriously, and those who do take it seriously are to keep that to themselves and not make a fuss.

What is truly outrageous about the new contemplative prayer regime is its assumption that religion is just not the sort of thing that we should take seriously. Only in a place where it is assumed no one actually believes that their prayers may count is it sincerely thought that you could pray to a Christian god and then to a Hindu god, or to a Hindu god

one day and a Sikh god the next, and not have anyone find it even slightly offensive. In voting for the new prayer system, Ontario's MPPs betrayed their deepest conviction about religion, that it is basically meaningless.

If you actually read through some of the new prayers that have been chosen, you can see how they might have come to that conclusion. The one titled "Native Spirituality" is an appropriation of "Mother Earth," a concept that has no basis in any of Canada's historical native traditions and which confirms only that, when it comes to our native peoples, Ontarians can't be bothered distinguishing one culture from another.



In voting in the prayers Ontario MPPs show their real belief, that religion is meaningless

The Baha'i and Buddhist prayers are officially designed to be generic (in the way only government bureaucrats could conceive to make them God fit inside and outside, he's the light, the lamp, the love, and so on). The Buddhist prayer has lines for which the priest says themselves ("Don't worry yourself, there's something to do or write"). But when you get to the Hindu prayer it starts to get interesting. "I lead Agni, the chosen Priest, God, minister of sacrifice," it begins, going on to praise Agni for many things, mostly bringing wealth. Ontario could do worse than pay for some cash around now, but who is this Agni, and what sacrifice does he minister? I don't know, and I doubt more than a handful of Ontario MPPs do either. It is precisely ridiculous, if not offensive, to ask people who don't have the faintest idea of the content or meaning of a religious ritual to be performing it.

It's worth remembering that, aside from

whatever purposes religion serves in providing a foundation for morality or just helping people get through the night, it is also the sort of thing people tend to argue about, even go to war over. As the Ontario legislature was clearly adding prayers to its daily ritual, across the planet Hindus were fighting Sikhs, Christians were burning Muslims, who were now harassing Muslims at Jews.

The proposal was adopted by a unanimous vote, which McGuinty missed. There was one speculation that he was too embarrassed by the motion to be there for it, but that doesn't make sense since the new prayer regime is entirely consistent with McGuinty's record of one thing avoided during his full term in Ontario (where public funding for religious schools does exist and occupies a substantial portion of the budget) or religion at McGuinty's Ontario. Christianity is legally and symbolically first among spiritual equals. It is hell enough the province persists in using public money to fund a separate school system for Catholics—probably the single most effective strategy of the original bargain of Confederation. Now Christians will get their daily prayer in the legislature, at lucky all events of the same other faiths wait their turn.

Ontario's revised representative politics probably think

there's no harm in praying to Jesus, Allah, Yahweh, and Agni over the course of a week. They probably think it's part of the colourful fabric of our multicultural mosaic life's suchness. Religious belief, I found worse, is an infinite discussion arising out of "the great unchildhood days of the human race." The legislator is seriously inviting it that way.

In any case, official displays of religiosity have no place in a pluralistic society, and what we need is not public life to not cover religion, but much less. Explaining to Ontarians why the Lord's Prayer was a tradition that had to go would have been a great opportunity for leadership and public education. But Dalton McGuinty took a pass. Instead, he offered the entire Ontario legislature the crown's way out, which they gratefully accepted. ■

ON THE WEB: For more Andrew Potter visit his blog at www.mackenzie.ca/andrewpotter



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'This is all about hope. If Afghans bring back a paycheck, they won't take payment from the Taliban to shoot us.'

GEN. WALTER NATYN CZYK, CANADA'S NEW CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE STAFF, TALKS WITH MICHAEL FRISCOLANTI ABOUT FILLING RICK HILLIER'S SHOES

Q First and foremost, General, how do you properly pronounce your last name?

A: [Laughs] I always say to people: "If you have a real hard time, call me 'Walt.' But it's pronounced 'Na-tyn-check.'"

Q: You're replacing Gen. Rick Hillier. How difficult will it be to fill those shoes?

A: We're all individuals, and we're all very, very different. I am who I am and he is the tremendous leader that he is. I do have that same responsibility and duty to not only lead the members of the Canadian Forces but to represent them as well.

Q: Hillier was a tough, no-nonsense general who stuck up for his troops, wasn't afraid to be vocal—and, on occasion, had fierce but fair political instincts. Can we expect a similar style from you?

A: I am very approachable, and I've been schooled by the same folks who have informed Gen. Hillier. I've been working with Gen. Hillier for the past... well, yes, once I started out, so I think we have some of the same character traits. One of my problems, however—and I put that right upstairs—I will only support the *Troops Magazine* leads when they get to the playoffs, otherwise I support the Ottawa Senators. And just to be clear here, I'm actually a Winnipeg Jets Bonafide fan.

Q: You grew up in Winnipeg?

A: Absolutely. My father was Polish and my mother's German. They both were in World War II and they came to Canada because they

wanted a brighter future here. They met in Winnipeg, married, and they agreed that English was going to be the language of the house. My father died just before my 10th birthday, and it was a natural progression to go into Boy Scouts and Cadets and into the military. My dad was a tanker in World War II for the free Polish Army, and so I turned out to be a tanker in the Canadian army.

Q: How do you walk that fine line between creating government policy and protecting the last interests of the Forces?

A: I've seen broad and wide that government has always been in support of the men and women in uniform, and at the same time, how does government understand that when they put men and women into harm's way, whether it be in Afghanistan, whether it be in the air, or the Middle East, or in a flood or as ice towers, that they have the understanding to respect the wishes of those men and women? My responsibility is to make sure I represent those interests.

Q: You impacted on your personal relationship with the Prime Minister?

A: I think it's very important. The Prime Minister, obviously, is responsible at the end of the day. I report to the minister of defence, but it's really important—as we're meeting now with regard to Afghanistan—that the Prime Minister and the minister and the government understand the nature of the operation in theatre, the needs of those men and women who are representing his government, and all Canadians out there.

Q: Last night (June 15), the Harper government released the details of its new 10-year defence plan. It includes a \$50 billion in spending over the next two decades. Some Canadians might be shocked by that figure.

A: It's absolutely shocking when you appreciate 20 years of budget. But you must recognize that that \$40 billion, \$1 per cent goes to paying salaries, and then there's a component for the capital, for buying the aircraft and the ships and the vehicles and all the other pieces of equipment. And then you have the training component. What is very useful is that we've finally had out a road map for the next 30 years to grow, modernize and adapt the armed forces. We have not had that kind of framework in the last time seriously in any 31 years—and so we can actually do the planning. In the past, if you wanted to buy a ship, our best track record is 10 years. So unless you know how much money you're going to have in 30 years' time, how can you show government you can afford to purchase that ship and then run the ship?

Q: Your combat record includes a year of front-line service in Iraq, directing demands of American troops—even though Canada didn't participate in the invasion. It must have been quite a lesson in politics, considering you were deployed in a war that your country didn't support.

A: By the time the order came to me—again, you're a soldier and you're told to move out—you just move out. I was on an exchange program and the government of Canada sent

me on this mission, and so you have very little discretion. What you want to do is make a contribution, and also just be proud of the fact that for Canada. And with regard to Afghanistan now, what's wonderful is that not only the Americans but some of the Polish people I've dealt with in Iraq, the Dutch folks I've dealt with, Australians I've dealt with, they're all involved, and you see the same people again right as a continuum from the borders all the way through to Afghanistan. The same officers, the same leaders are involved. Our business is not only the provision of arms but it's also about relationships, and when you have those bonds of trust with your allies, it's those relationships that are so important.

Q: Looking back, do you believe the Iraq mission was justified?

A: In hindsight, the information—as we know now—the intelligence was faulty.

Q: It has been difficult for us with a Afghan war. A report in *Global Post* says security in the region has deteriorated, there were more civilian casualties in 2010 than any year since the Taliban fell and, of course, the Taliban pulled off a major job in Kandahar, which led to a renewed insurgency. How do we change that?

A: The peace break, no doubt that was a setback. But at the same time, look at the Afghan leadership—the political leadership and the military leadership—where ownership of this. People believe that the security situation is on a continuum, a linear continuum. It may not be. You might have a significant, catastrophic event that turns things very positive. Conversely, it could go negative. I would not say the last 24 to 48 hours have been hugely positive. We can see it on the news, an Afghan general stepping up to the plate, and soldiers going up to the main gate, and saying "I got it. I got it. I got it." Our own leadership here, again, as a result of a lot of training and development—and they're taking ownership. That must be a huge source of pride for them.

Q: What about those Canadians who are watching the news and thinking the mission is simply deteriorating?

A: We've got to keep in mind that where we are in Regional Command South, in Kandahar province, is the toughest region in the world. And also, the Canadians are taking it, but actually we're making a huge amount of progress there.

Q: It's clear that the Canadian Forces could be accomplishing an Afghanistan?

A: I think there's a lot more that can be done, and we're realizing the potential of this new stream of supporting CIDA and training

the RCMP, enabling Corporal Service and Foreign Affairs underpinning governance and the economy. That is all about hope. The mission we can get the Afghans working so they can see a much more positive future, we will have that return to normalcy eventually. And don't take all of money. We're building a road in southern Afghanistan. We have about 100 to 400 people working on that road on a daily basis. They're bringing home a paycheck, and when that happens, then they won't have to take payment from the Taliban to shoot us.

Q: How do you envision Afghanistan 20 years from now?

A: In 20 years? Well, in 1994 I was in Bosnia and Croatia, and Croatia's new constitution as a NATO partner.

Q: I'm sure you're going to be engaged on the mission for the next few years by a stronger way, General, we've lost 10 Canadian soldiers over there. Is it worth it?

A: Keep in mind that Canadians died in those countries, that we know that Canada has been a target, and that our nation is the defence of Canada and Canadians. The security of the country means thousands of kilometers away from here, and it starts in places on the other side of the world like Afghanistan. If we don't address it there, it's a matter of time before that area becomes ungoverned, a sanctuary for terrorism, and it's exported.

Q: Do you think of your job—Gen. Hillier did—on that mission to the public?

A: I've not a problem. I tell people the way it is. Sometimes a media concern on the ground is pointed at the very worst image. So how do you provide people that honest picture that leadership of what actually is happening? What reinforces that point is when I talk to a lot of the soldiers and sailors and airmen, many of whom are just there. I go and I make the officer say: who was with the Afghan army and he said, "Sir, those guys took care of us and we took care of them and they are great, and I've seen such a huge change over these six months and that's real hope." And then they talk to someone who's there on his second tour because he wants to go back on a second tour—and he is able to compare it with his first tour back in 2006, and the change is amazing. People can see progress, and that is very empowering.

Q: Obviously, but we also hear about troops coming home with such allegations. There were reports last week, for example, that some soldiers—after using young boys held allegedly been raped by Afghan men—felt they didn't have the authority to report their allegations.

A: That's terrible, absolutely terrible, and the allegations are horrific. We're going to do an investigation on this thing. Canadian forces have a responsibility, if they see something that's wrong, to step up and they have the moral and the authority, and at the same time report it up the chain of command. It's the built-in way of protection.

Q: When you say an investigation, do you mean an official board of inquiry?

A: Correct.

Q: Are you satisfied with the way soldiers are being treated when they return home wounded, both physically and mentally?

A: It's not perfect yet, and I'm not sure we'll ever get to perfection, but we have to keep on improving. With regard to post-traumatic stress, we don't understand the complexity of the mind—and I say this from personal



'Keep in mind that Canadians died in those towers. We know that Canada has been a target.'

experience. And when we talk to soldiers up in Pakistan—sometimes they'll go through a lot of stress, and it might only occur years after the event. That's why when we talk about care of our soldiers, part of it is preparation and training to go into theatre, but then it's the support—the medical support, the psychological support—when they get home, and the support to that family who are essential for their health and well-being.

Q: What would you say to a soldier who is afraid to disclose a mental illness for fear of being shunned, or worse, losing his job?

A: We'll discuss the situation, we've all been in operations, and you've got questions for us. You can only get the help if you ask for the help. ■

LOOK WHO'S 400!

On the eve of Quebec City's milestone anniversary, everything old—very old—is new again **PHOTOGRAPHS BY IAN BARRETT**



IAN BARRETT

It is odd to land in a city celebrating its 400th birthday and discover that everything is brand new. The expanded terminal at Quebec City's Jean Lesage International Airport opened less than a month ago, it's clean-lined, spacious, relatively rational as airport design goes, in the mold of airport-to-air terminals in Ottawa and Toronto. A taxi took me downtown to the Hôtel Fair. Fresh from a year-long renovation—it used to be a frumpy Holiday Inn Select—it now graces guests as a swanky boutique hotel, the literal with sofas in the lobby that only rapists could perch on without being to starboard. "It's so cool," a flight attendant from Chicago (I used now flies into Quebec City direct) told her colleague as we rode up in the elevator. "So modernized."

Outside, St. Joseph Street seemed so lively with new retail boutiques (J. Jago Shoes, Mountain Equipment Co-op), cocktail bars, tastefully gorgonzola restaurants with eight-course tasting menus. "It's vibrant, it's alive," a friend did swear. At El Dorado explained as I pondered a golf ball-sized wine corkage sphere with a drinking glass poking out of it. "It will bring your mouth back down to the ground after the explosion of flavor from everything else."

Every city feels a little like another city, but I was amazed to find that in its heart,

ling optimism, Quebec City reminds me of today's Berlin. Not so much a historic capital as one reborn.

Well, in parts. Up in the Haute-Ville, the streets inside the fortified walls remain a kind of living museum, swarming with tourists and cheerful locals. The Châteaueux Peninsula, the Rue du Trésor with its ancient banking redness were colorful landscapes, the St. Jean Street drag haven's changed in any serious way for decades. Surely nobody minds I lived in a three-story walk-up inside the Old Town's walls as a student in 1981 and almost every public department used to frequent resident.

Outside the walls the upper town is still black on black of superpositioning residential red coats, tiny brick houses whose stone disintegrating feature a many-colored endearing facade for above ground backyard swimming pools as a substitute for central air conditioning.

But elsewhere, much is new in a city that never used to seem to change. The year-long celebration of Quebec's 400th anniversary comes to a head on July 3, which by popular reckoning is the day Samuel de Champlain and his dispatches established the first permanent white settlement in North America in 1608. But it's increasingly clear the perceptions for the 400th have been in only a century for longer-term renewal. A whimsical seat cover town's modernity. And the epitome of the boom is where my swanky hotel was,

in a neighborhood called St. Roch, in the Bas-Ville or lower city, a few blocks west of the Old Port and the imposing old train station with its tall copper smokestack.

A visit to St. Roch used to be an unthinkably depressing experience. In the last decades of the 20th century, two of the most devastating urban design decisions anywhere in Canada combined to cut the neighborhood off from the rest of the city and build out the life from it.

First, dozens of lanes of highway came

sweeping in from the north. Designed to facilitate access to the National Assembly and the office towers around it freshly built to house the bureaucratic arm of the Quiet Revolution, the highway moderately wiped out the city's main Jewish and Chinese districts and put St. Roch on the wrong side of brutal expanses of concrete from everything else in Quebec City. It fell to Jacques Gauthier, the French landscape architect who made Ottawa's Sparks Street into one of the most

swinging pedestrian boulevards under the eye of God, to deliver the coup de grace by coming up with exactly the same bright idea for St. Roch. Cars were banished from the street, once St. Roch's main commercial drag.

Then local merchants had what they termed to think was an even better idea: since customers were fleeing the downtown for sprawling malls in the suburbs, they decided to plug a roof into several blocks of St. Joseph Street,

transforming it into an urban downtown mall. It looks so glamorous in a conceptual sketch from 1968 that it seems unbelievable how real Lucie St. Morin's available book about St. Roch, *Le mémoire du paysage* (The Memory of a Landscape), narrates how it follows in Carlin's suit except their wives in first prints past elegant bouquets.

In real life the Mall, or mall, was a disaster. The roof was cheap and claustrophobic. Clients fled, then plummeted, then stars



CULTURE ROOM It is a city that wasn't built for display cars and polite crowds, but one that's alive, capable of growth and renewal



THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC will always draw tourists. But the city's heart is elsewhere.

couldn't drive closer and shattered their doors, to be replaced by lower-cost stores in a 20-year spiral of declining standards by the late 1970s: junkies, drug abuse and petty crime were endemic in St. Roch. The noisy-checked good cheer of residents in the upper town had no equivalent in the hollow-eyed despair that was too frequent down here.

It seemed an odd coda to a storied glorious history for St. Roch, and it is germane to our discussion of Quebec City's 400th anniversary, because here's the thing: *Sensuel de Champlain's* first badly colored settlement in the 17th century, the very adventure being celebrated by multiple tiers of government with multitudes of *coupage* dollars this summer, that accident was built down here at the foot of the cliff, in what later became St. Roch. The picture-book prettiness at the top of the cliff, the Chateau Frontenac and the bourgeois, and the tourist restaurants with their glazy tourists—that came later and its charm has been fostered by generations of tourist boards. The roots, the evolu-

tion, the living Quebec City, far hotter and far worse, has always been down here.

"The history of St. Roch is, precisely, not the history of the capital," Morneau writes. The neighborhood at the bottom of the cliff has, over the centuries, sometimes served as a bridgehead community for the capital above, or as the industrial engine that powered its economic pump, or as the elegant shopping and theatre district for the capital's bourgeoisie, Scottish or English exile. Later it became a polluted and ill-managed embourgeoisement here ignored. But for almost all these years it was tucked away, essentially as well as geographically, from the rest of town. Morneau points out that only in the earlier maps of Quebec City is St. Roch in the middle of the grid. By the early 18th century the cartographers' attention had moved a few kilometers south and a few hundred meters uphill: on those maps you can't see St. Roch because the maps' legend is usually printed on top of it.

Only in the last 15 years, thanks to the pugacious former mayor Jean Paul Villier,

has a revitalization begun that puts the heart of Quebec City back in touch with the districts that came later. First the roof came off the fake mall. Auto traffic was permitted back on St. Joseph Street. The Eglise St. Roch, the city's largest church, was renovated and spaced up to take back its role as a centerpiece of community activity.

Software firms and a university campus were coaxed into the neighbourhood, joining the artists and left-dwelling aesthetes who are always justification's first wave. Fancy bookstores and patisserie-scented cafes started to open next to the used-furniture shops and dime stores that had been the bad old days' last commercial survivors. Finally the ancient shotguns of the soaring highway were rebuilt and amplified, making a trip from on foot from the Old Port first like that of a creek into the hillsides. The rebirth of St. Roch brings a very concrete meaning to the notion that this year, Quebec and the rest of Canada are rediscovering the city's roots.

During my stay I walked the other way, snarled out of St. Roch, under the soaring highway and into the Old Port to watch the over that is the centrepiece of the Quebec 400 celebrations if anything is: the *Image Milla*, a nightly sound-and-light show created by the marvellous theatre director and conceptual artist Robert Lepage. Lepage grew up in Quebec City and, like everyone, he used to look across the water to the row of grain silos the Bunge company uses to load its cargo onto St. Lawrence River freighters. Now every night Lepage projects a postcard history of his city onto the immense, 600-metre-long concrete "sawtooth" formed by those silos. It is, promoters say, the largest sound-and-light show in the world.

Covering four centuries in 40 minutes, Lepage's spectacle combines animation, archival photos, film and television footage to slip, cleverly but lightly, over the city's history. The silos become the canopies of the Catholic Church, the stations on a audio dike, the soldiers of two world wars, the keys in a piano as a postwar night club. A few inconspicuous errors are simply ignored. Lepage offers no evidence that Quebec City was the operational headquarters for two succession referendum campaigns. His earnest strategic choice was to keep the show short. By the time you realize Lepage is more gorgeous pictures to say very little, the show's over.

Many of the official exhibits and events to commemorate Quebec City's 400th anniversary are similar to Lepage's show: they are lovely to look at, even a privilege to attend, but it is not always clear what lights they shine on a city or people. At the Musée municipal des beaux-arts, the city's main art museum,

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BOMME FÉTE! The city's year-long celebration will come to a bacchanal head on July 3

the galleries have been converted into a resolutely curving replica of the Louvre's display spaces, for an ambitious display of nearly 100 items and artworks from the great French museum's vast collection. From it Landry, the exhibit's chief curator, told me he'd taken care to bring in pieces from eight of the Louvre's constituent departments, including Egyptian Antiquity, Islamic Arts, Sculptures, and Paintings. Landry's dedication in being surrounded with appreciative crowds (Quebec City is generally busy this summer, but during the weekend I was there, never unpleasantly so).

Still, I was happier when I entered the crowds in the Louvre galleries to explore the nearly empty rooms dedicated to the museum's permanent collection of Quebecois artists, landmark works by Alfred Pellan, Jean Dillière and others. At the Musée des Civilisations, a museum exhibit, *Gold of the Americas*, delivers an overview of what the pre-Columbian Aztec gold, Inca gold, gold from the Incas, gold from Hollywood

stars. Only near the end, with a row of Olympic gold medals borrowed, in a half-dozen Olympic cities, as predominantly Quebecois artists, does the exhibit acknowledge any direct link to its host city.

So, so rewarding as the official state and events were, I found the most interesting parts of my latest return to a city I have loved for 30 years were when I simply wandered around St. Roch, passing to and fro. My sister's book and look for signs of her narrative in the buildings around me. Here I had the feeling of a city that wasn't built for display cases and polite crowds but one that was alive, not always happy, but capable of growth and renewal.

I reached Marissa by phone. She was riding a bus through Lac St. Jean with a handful of university students, on her way to Sherbrooke. "Sometimes it feels like it's not 400 years of history we're celebrating in Quebec City, part a fourth century. As if Champlain arrived and then nothing else happened." In the neighborhood Champlain founded, that's not the way it feels at all. ■

BUT THIS IS ALL FUN!

Not everyone's happy about having a world-class birthday party

BY MARVIN PATRICKSON • In Quebec, Dan Gelineau has come to realize, you can never have a big party without someone ending up in tears.

Gelineau is the president of the Société des 400e anniversaire du Québec, the group charged with organizing one of the grandest and most important celebrations in the country's history. He is 51, frenetic and blessed with seemingly unending optimism—which is a good thing, since crises and controversy have dogged the event pretty much from day one.

Nolite than 100 senior directors of the society have left in the last year, including past identifiere bookkeeper, whom Gelineau replaced. Event planning and public relations work, Gelineau admits, was woefully behind schedule. Organizers even managed to fudge the official inauguration of the festivities on New Year's Day by firing an impressive array of fireworks into the sky over Quebec City—three minutes late. "When a speech starts," said Le Soleil columnist François Bergeron. "The citizens are ready for celebration, but the organization isn't."

Gelineau, who moved into the president's office the day after the fireworks fiasco, was hard to get as every new ends into Gelineau's 400 events as humanly possible. Under his guidance, the society has heavily promoted big-name acts (and notably one Quebecois act like L'Oréal Paris, Stone Temple Pilots and Wycle D'Jean, some of the biggest attractions in the year-long celebration). None other than Van Halen will usher in the city's official founding on July 3—on the Plains of Abraham, no less.

He seems likely to see the 400th as a celebration and Gelineau does the number of history-themed events throughout the nine-month celebration. Many typically national acts are like Paul Piché and Gilles "Général" Vigneault have either been herded together into one big show or, in the case of Vigneault, been given what amounts to second billing in the wilderness of October. "It's not 500 or the 100th or the 200th or the 300th or the 400th," Gelineau told Maclean's recently. "I'm here to deliver a show."



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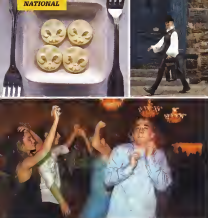
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[illegible]



PEOPLE IN QUEBEC will recognize themselves regardless of what's in front of them

someone wore that head. "It's not sure I like you, Quebec, but I'll try."

And let this lurid affair over what is, exactly, that eating-related dispute Quebec City's 400th anniversary. It's worth remembering that organizational quarrels, dissatisfied voters, and clashes between various levels and factions of government is nothing new. Roughly the same thing happened 120 years ago during the 300th anniversary of Quebec.

Quebec City's 300th anniversary, as the 300th anniversary was officially known, was an expensive occasion in which municipal, provincial and federal governments raised money on the city in a game of now familiar co-opting. Corny get: violins over what exactly was to be celebrated came to a head in the spring of 1907, and the federal government only agreed to fund a large part of the festivities when and if, as H.N. Melles notes in his 1999 book about the event, "the first would represent a truly national character in the broadest sense of the word."

Quebec's nationalist movement, then dominated by the Catholic Church, saw the 300th as an imposition on the Quebecois transformation, as Melles writes, "of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of French Canada seen what they believed to

be a British Empire festival."

Despite the uproar, it all went off fairly splendidly, with Canadians visiting from all corners of the country. Part of the ceremony included a re-enactment of the 1759 battle between the French and English on the Plains of Abraham, only the issue controversial even in Quebec's national history. As Melles notes, though, the two sides didn't even pretend to fight. Instead, English guns and British and French general Mottisart shook hands, exchanged pleasantries and paraded their intermingled armies around the Plains toasts of God Save the King and O Canada—for the first time as a national anthem. Children released a flock of white doves. History was sacrificed for the sake of spectacle on the Plains of Abraham long before Van Houten was ever invited to play there.

The monarchy, meanwhile, at means as big a home of controversy as it was 100 years ago. This time around, though, the role played Queen Elizabeth, the Harper government pronounced last December, wouldn't be invited. The Monarchist League of Canada was the first to be uninvited. "To not invite the Queen is an event like this is an insult to the Queen," Hague head Robert Fitch told reporters. A bevy of politicians, with the notable exception of the likes of Quebec,

led up to protest the decision.

The Tory government, however, was far more worried at the prospect of angry protests and riot police, both of which were out in force when the Queen visited in 1964. (Her last visit in 1987 was far more civil.)

It isn't altogether clear that she would be run out on a rail. Quebec City may well be 97 per cent French and Catholic. It may be the hub of Quebec's civil service, whose union is militantly nonviolent. And there are enough of the wounds, real or perceived, to ensure an audience for the PQ's Côté and his Bill-20, Quebec City's citizens voted over what might be "No" during the 1995 referendum. It is also an old port town through which an estimated five million people have flowed since 1608. English-French intermarriage has defied the edges of history, creating a unique blend (though often overlooked) of bilingual, bicultural duality. And there will certainly make things easier for the celebrations this summer. "People in Quebec will usually recognize the machines more or less regardless of what is in front of them," says Université de Laval's Piquet. "Those who have a more nationalist bent will see it as the foundation of Quebec. Those who are federalist will see it as the foundation of Canada."

These days, the offices of the Société de 400e anniversaire, part-heritage, part-tourism in Québec's mission, the various management departments of the past year, mostly because of internal squabbling and what the government of Quebec perceived as a lack of transparency, not the society built by several weeks, and things have yet to return to normal. Other people—historians, nationalists, historians, musicians, politicians—have complained about any number of shortcomings in the program and the money public, meanwhile, wants more. Côté. There has been a phone-jangling frenzy for the chance to see the little songstress from Châteauguay, Quebec, who, Côté says, will perform her song in French. Helpden have demanded upwards of \$100 for the supposedly free solemn on stage. Organizers are giving out 100,000, but are worried that 400,000 people will show up.

Stained by Châteauguay established the French presence in North America 400 years ago now, over 100,000 people are clamoring to hear one of its most popular exports while away in their native language. Why, then, bother with French? Côté. Dan has almost replaced history," Gélina says, somewhat happy with the fit. ■

With Peter Levine, Susan Mahomed and Philippe Gauthier

ON THE WEB: For more on the 400th, photos visit www.museums.ca/quebec

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NATIONAL

MYSTERY AFOOT

If it's normal for feet to wash up, shouldn't it happen all the time?

BY NANCY MACDONALD • "Oh no. Not me this shoe," Sherrin Bennett remembers telling her husband, Michael. The business, commercial science fisher from Vancouver Island, takes south of Vancouver, were walking up the dock last Monday when they spotted the white Adidas sneaker bobbing harmlessly in the muddy greywater. The size

10 shoe was floating low in the water, as if it weighed down, a sock was trailing behind it. Inside, "it was all yellow," says Michael, who fished the shoe from the river with a stick. Sherrin can know before turning and walking away.

Six weeks later, five human feet in rubbery—five right and one left—have washed ashore near Vancouver. The fourth was found a mile from the Bennett's tidy docks (near the mouth of the Fraser River). "The feet" have put a lot of British Columbians on edge, Willie Pichon and Clifford Olson, the country's worst serial killers, carried out their work here in the Lower Mainland. But, grim as it sounds, events and events routinely spit out human feet.

True, five to 10 incidents are reported each year, but since 1990, at least 45 feet, most enclosed in runners and socks, were reported to authorities after washing ashore in the U.S., Canada, New Zealand, Britain and Australia. That's almost three a year, with 16 reported in the U.S. and nine in Canada. (None were reported in B.C. in recent memory, before this month, but Vancouver's League Soccer Square is said to have been named for a leg that washed ashore in the 1800s—hoor and all.) In at least 11 cases, police could determine the origin of the feet. Often, though, it took months to trace feet to owners. In New Zealand in 2006, the feet of two 17-year-olds washed ashore nearly two years after their vehicles (plastic-roofed riverside unrelated accidents). One, washed in a Skanska truck, had drifted all the way to the open ocean, the teen's body had never been recovered but the foot, it dif-

fusely linked to her DNA testing, provided some closure to her grieving family. "Feet do disintegrate; they separate in decomposition and, because they're very lightened around in a buoyant state, will float to the surface," explains forensic entomologist Gail Anderson, who in 2001 was named one of the world's top five scientists in the field of criminal justice by *Time* magazine. Hands break apart and disintegrate because nothing is holding them together, she explains, but the foot is protected by tight socks and shoes. Anderson probably knows more about



NO FOOT, PLAY B.C.'s Anderson heads the world's top underwater observatory

'NO ONE'S SEEN WHAT HAPPENS TO A BODY UNDERWATER'

underwater decomposition than anyone in the sciences, it asks to her pioneering research in B.C.'s VENUS address laboratory, the world's most advanced underwater observatory by New Scientist magazine. But that's not saying much. "We know next to nothing about what happens to bodies underwater," admits the British-born scientist, who's assisted in over 150 murder investigations, though not with "the feet." On land, determining cause of death is an increasingly exact science, if the body is found within a month, time of death can be pinpointed to within today. But when a corpse is pulled from

water, "you're limited, in real time. Then the usual a second the tissues she could have used in 10 hours a day with just piers, sharks, great lobsters, shrimp, sea hares and the old fish "lure it down to roasting in 24 days." Unlike on land, scavengers attacked the head and face last. Finally, "we're getting a little bit of the picture," says Anderson, who hopes to continue her research at different depths, temperatures and currents.

On the 16th day of her study, a hoof (usually detached from the pig carcass and floated to the surface—previously when the bodies happened to B.C.'s mystery foot. Though the process is shrouded with speculation involving serial killers and depraved gang thugs, she doesn't suspect find just the figure the feet are said to be new major research, a "ghost" with an accident, perhaps involving a foreign vessel "never reported to Canadian authorities because it had nothing to do with us."

As for Sherrin Bennett, for the past week she's had a morning nightmare about body parts. "Every day I look into the water now," she says, scanning for shoes. A lot of people do. ■



NUDE VIEW AT AIRPORT LEAVES YOU BREATHLESS

"This is an abduction. They are wielding the mighty sword of vengeance about wheel kind of explicit images they'll see. It's a sexual 18+ search. I think if people actually get to see what security people are seeing, they'd be disappointed."—Michael Voren, public director of the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association, in a last project of the Kelowna airport that enables inspectors to see under passengers' clothes with a scanning device

PHOTOGRAPH BY BUCK COLLINS

MACLEAN'S JULY 7/08

Advil
WHERE THERE'S A HILL



THE DECLINE OF AMERICA'S RELIGIOUS RIGHT

Why Obama may be poised to lure churchgoers away from the Republicans

BY LUTEA CH. SAVAGE • Given that 73 per cent of Americans believe that Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama is a Muslim, and many more believe he followed a preacher who is radical if not unhinged, the Illinois senator seems an unlikely candidate to deliver religious voters to the Democratic column. Jesus Christ would use you for Barack Obama," charged Alan Keyes, Obama's Republican challenger for the U.S. Senate seat during the campaign in 2004, noting that as a state legislator Obama had voted against anti-abortion legislation. Yet Obama, the directly elected son of a religiously skeptical mother and a Muslim named white father,

is emerging as the candidate with the greatest chance to decide to ease at least some Christian evangelicals and other churchgoing voters away from the Republican fold. Faith plays a crucial role in American elections—and over the past 30 years it has been playing increasingly into the GOP's hands. Nearly two per cent of Americans say they believe in God, and 85 per cent identify as Christians. The largest single religious group is evangelical Protestants, who make up about a quarter of the American electorate. Exit polls of voters in 2004 showed that fully 78 per cent of white evangelical Protestants voted for Bush—up 16 percentage points from 2000—and they also voted for 56 per cent of all of Bush's backers. "Given how close the 2004 election was—he won by one per cent of the vote—this was a critical group," says Julia Green, a senior fellow in religion and American politics at the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. "If this election turns out to be as close, these religious groups could make a big difference."

No one expects these voters to turn wholesale away from the Republican ticket in November—especially not toward a Democrat who supports abortion rights. In a Washington Post-ABC News poll published this month, John McCain was getting 68 per cent of the white evangelical vote, compared to Obama's 32 per cent. But there are signs of a potentially historic shift, one based on changing demographic trends combined with Obama's own willingness to follow Bush's heart-on-my-sleeve pro-life position of faith, while his Republican opponent, John McCain, seems to prefer to discuss just about anything else.

It could be the end of an era. Back in 1979, the so-called religious right became a major political force when the televangelist Jerry

Falwell launched a political advocacy group called the Moral Majority to advocate for prayer in schools and against abortion rights, pornography, homosexuality and feminism (which he once called "a means attack on the home"). Energized in part by a backlash against the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision that recognized a constitutional right to abortion, the Moral Majority was credited with delivering enough votes to ensure Ronald Reagan's 10-point margin of victory over Jimmy Carter in 1980.

But Falwell died last year at the age of 73. Also dead in 2007 was the mega church, empire-building televangelist Dr. James Dobson, another Moral Majority founder whose brand of biblical literalism evolved "redemptive" to the federal courts and the U.S. government for Christ. Meanwhile, Pat Robertson, a televangelist who founded the Christian

church, has not endorsed any candidate. Rick Warren, author of the mega-bestseller *The Purpose Driven Life* and perhaps one of the most influential evangelical pastors in the world, has not been openly partisan—and is steering a growing number of religious leaders embracing broader social concerns than just abortion and gay marriage. "They're saying, if it makes sense to apply biblical values to something like abortion, then it makes sense to apply them to economic change or the lack of health care," says Green.

UNLIKE MCCAIN, OBAMA SHARES BUSH'S HEART-ON-MY-SLEEVE APPROACH TO PROFESSING FAITH

the anti-Vietnam War movement. "The religious left never went away but it kind of atrophied," says Green. Now there are signs of a rebirth. "There's been a little revival since 2004," Green notes. "The various services who are religious and progressive decided to become more involved—largely in reaction to Bush, who passed policies they didn't like." One such group is the Sogarmen, a Washington-based evangelical organization devoted to issues such as fighting poverty and ending the war in Iraq.

Young evangelicals especially are finding new political causes, such as the environment, and even within the Republican party than their elders. Bush's approval rating has fallen fairly steadily among almost every segment of the American public, and a few analysis of surveys con-



THE EXHAUSTED Past Jerry Falwell (above right), who founded the Moral Majority in 1979, died last year. Other prominent conservative religious leaders have been hit by scandal.

Coalition, one of the most powerful lobbying groups in the U.S., as well as law schools to promote Christian approaches to the law, but has been so visible now at age 76. Bush's Falwell and Robertson had come under fire from even Bush for describing the 9/11 terrorist attacks as divine retribution for homosexuality and secularism. Still other prominent leaders have been hit by sexual scandals.

Of the preachers who remain popular today, there are not openly partisan, just open, the relatively openhearted pastor who leads America's largest megachurch, himself has polarized message to argue people to vote. Bishop Gene Jones, a popular African American evangelist who heads a Dallas mega-

church, has not endorsed any candidate. Rick Warren, author of the mega-bestseller *The Purpose Driven Life* and perhaps one of the most influential evangelical pastors in the world, has not been openly partisan—and is steering a growing number of religious leaders embracing broader social concerns than just abortion and gay marriage. "They're saying, if it makes sense to apply biblical values to something like abortion, then it makes sense to apply them to economic change or the lack of health care," says Green.



pride," says Green. "He could do five to eight percent better, meaning he could go 10 percent of the [journalist] vote, and that could be enough to win a close election."

But there is also a dramatic role reversal evident in this campaign: Like George W. Bush, who was once widely regarded as frequently talking about his Christian faith, Barack Obama talks frequently about his faith, while McCain rarely does. "John McCain is of an earlier generation than Obama. He is like George H.W. Bush: he is not comfortable talking about personal matters and spirituality in public," says Mansfield. And when McCain has managed to reach out to religious leaders, the efforts have ended in disaster. His campaign courted the endorsement of Texas evangelist John Hagee and Basil Penley, a mega church leader in the swing state of Ohio. But it



FAMILY: HILLIER's argument from him about McCain's use of the word "values" was a "values vote" by his silence on core social issues

instead of the noble war they were coming back to the state question of faith that empowers him," recalls Douglas Kruse, a former assistant attorney general under the Reagan administration who crafted Reagan's anti-abortion policies. "Obama is a well-known gay life conservative. Not even Catholic who endorsed former Massachusetts governor Mitt Romney during the Republican primary center, but now backs Obama.

The head of insurance Obama's outreach from was apparent when Kruse was refused recognition by a priest who criticized his endorsement of the pre-choice Democratic candidate. (The Catholic Church has also been pilloried by critics on the Web, he says he's received a lot of support in prison: "I have received a significant number of letters and emails from fellow Republicans and conservatives that are overwhelmingly positive," says Kruse, now a professor of international law at Pepperdine University in California.

"They say, 'Thank you, we are not prepared to say no to you, but we feel exactly the same way about getting beyond the politics of division,'" Kruse says his own abortion views will not decide his vote. "You should have a blind faith about the trust of your obligations to your fellow neighbors, addressing the

needs of health care, you should definitely vote for a working person, and certainly require that you pay attention to the use of money, and whether it has been justifiably applied in a limited circumstance."

Obama's outreach to the Christian vote is all the more remarkable in an era of unfilled among rumors, speculation and frustration with his faith—as particular, his links to Islam. Mansfield, the conservative Christian writer who first broke Bush's rise in August, called The Book of Barack Obama. Mansfield calls Obama's early years "an odyssey west." His mother was a religious therapist and her parents, who helped raise him, were a non-practicing Baptist and Methodist. His father, who left when Obama was two, was born in Kenya to a Muslim family, but was "thoroughly an atheist by the time he was born," Mansfield told Maclean's in an interview.

When Obama was five years old, his mother remarried and moved with him to Indonesia, where his stepfather was from. There, he attended a public school where he was registered as a Muslim and underwent some Muslim instruction, and for a time attended a Catholic school because it was the best in the area. "Does he go to a mosque with his Indonesian stepfather and pray to Allah? he does," says Mansfield. "But he's not even a member yet when he returns home [to Hawaii], and never had any serious contact with Islam again." Was he a Muslim because he played in the mosque with his father? No, says Mansfield, because according to most Islamic scholars a man must reach the age of puberty before he can make the declaration of faith that makes him a Muslim. "There is no god but God" and "Muhammad is the messenger of God."

Obama did not return to organized religion until he was living in Chicago in his 30s and came to Trinity United Church of Christ on the South Side, a black church that drew a mix of working-class and professional people to colorful sermons preaching the Gospel and an aggressive program of good works in the city. This is where he met the famed pastor Rev. Jeremiah Wright, who would turn him to Christianity, provide over his wedding, inspire his children, and deliver the sermon entitled "The Audacity of Hope" that Obama took as the title of his second book and the theme of his campaign. Wright would drive him Obama's campaign with controversial remarks about God "denying" America for its failings. After denouncing his now retired pastor, whose inflammatory remarks about race in America were causing a furor, Obama left the church after a (white) pastor passed mockingly around BPP (Black Panther) Clinton of feeling "entitled" to

HAILED BY FAITHFUL: Obama's outreach to the Christian vote is all the more remarkable in an era of unfilled among rumors, speculation and frustration with his faith—as particular, his links to Islam.

the presidency because he's white. Mansfield says his research into Trinity contradicts the stereotype portrayed in the media of a radical, racist church. Obama's church is a small, even ghetto, small justice church," he notes. "It was a mix of apostles and poets, it preached the Gospel, it provided him a place of community and belonging that he had [never] really known before, and affirmed him as a son of Africa, a black man

A RELIGIOUS SWING: Obama's father was an atheist Muslim, in his 30s, Obama met preacher Rev. Jeremiah Wright



He was there for more than 10 years. It profoundly affected him." Obama himself has said that the church gave spiritual meaning to his politics. "The black church understands us as a vibrant way the Biblical call to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and call for large power and principles," he declared at a June 2006 speech to a religious conference in Washington that became something of a personal religious manifesto. "Knowing

basically that crisis in the South Side, I felt that I had God's spirit behind me, I submitted myself to his will, and dedicated myself to his calling his truth."

Obama's Christian conversion at the hand of Wright did not lead him to the kind of conservative Biblical overtones familiar to some evangelists. "Obama approaches the Scripture in a postmodern, sociologically liberal way," says Mansfield. "He picks and chooses the Scriptures, and does not take them literally." For example, Obama puts

less weight on Saint Paul's instructions against homosexual conduct than he does on the Sermon on the Mount in which Christ instructed, among other things, "You're not just to be judged," and "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

This approach is not for everyone. "For a conservative evangelist, all Scriptures are of equal weight—you can't say one more than another," says Mansfield. However, it's an approach that is gaining popularity, and Obama's might be the right faith at the right time, given the changing face of evangelicals. "His brand of faith is more in the line than the Bible-driven, evangelical kind," says Mansfield. "It understands that every of Obama's faith is to understand what is happening religiously in a direction. Christ has been quite a shift from five to six years ago."

Mansfield calls the answers that Obama is a Muslim "Biblicism," but says there are other unanswered questions. "The more important question is not whether he is a Muslim. Much more important, what is his attitude toward Islam?" he notes. "Like Wright, was friends with Leven Fierabrake, head of the Nation of Islam, emulated extensively in the Middle East, championed the

THE MORE IMPORTANT QUESTION IS NOT WHETHER OBAMA IS A MUSLIM CANDIDATE, BUT WHAT IS HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD ISLAM?



Palmerston cause, and probably his belief in an alternative path of God. Obama spent several decades in a church where Islam was not held upon a competing, false religion to it might have been in the church down the street. Given that our primary enemies are radical Muslims, it's important to hear what he has to say about that," says Mansfield, noting that many evangelicals were horrified to hear Bush speaking of the Muslims and the Christian God as one

Obama has evidenced that Alan Keyes's assertion that Jesus Christ did not have words for how "savage" we are" and caused him to reflect on the role faith should play in his politics. His response, in the June 2006 speech, was a message that tried to bridge the religious and secular worlds of

churchgoers and non-believers. Faith should not be hijacked from political rhetoric, Obama said. "If we speak language of all religions content, we forfeit the energy and terminology through which members of America understand both their personal morality and social justice. Imagine Lincoln's second inaugural Address without reference to 'the judgment of the Lord' or 'King's' I have a Dream' speech without reference to 'all of God's children,'" Obama said. "Nor should faith be hijacked from politics itself."

"Secularists are wrong when they ask believe-

'SECULARISTS ARE WRONG WHEN THEY ASK BELIEVERS TO LEAVE THEIR RELIGION AT THE DOOR,' OBAMA SAYS



OBAMA'S "faithful, postmodernist" brand of faith is on the rise

ers to leave their religion at the door before entering into the public square.... Our law is by definition a codification of morality, much of it grounded in the Judeo-Christian tradition." He will also take up the difficulty of translating the Bible into secular law. "Which passages of Scripture should guide our public policy? Should we go with Leviticus, which suggests slavery is okay and then extol the child to be an abominable? How about Deuteronomy, which suggests stoning your child if he crays from the father?"

Obama's solution was to ask the faithful to allow their faith to inspire, but not dictate,

public policy. "Democracy demands that the religiously motivated translate their concerns into universal, rather than religious-specific, values. It requires that their proposals be subject to engagement, and amenable to reason," he said. An anti-abortion politician should be expected to "explain why abortion violates some principle that is accessible to people of all faiths, including those with no faith at all."

The view does not sit well with the traditional religious right. Just this week, James Dobson, leader of the conservative group Focus on the Family, attacked Obama's tone. "His speech, which is posted on his campaign website, is a radio broadcast and Sunday, Dobson criticized Obama for "deliberately distorting the traditional understanding of the Bible to fit his own world view, his own confused theology." As for Obama's statements that religious people justify their policy views in terms of universal values, Dobson charged that Obama is trying to "coerce by the 'lowest common denominator of morality.'" (But Dobson has also said he could not vote for John McCain because of his weak conservative credentials.)

Obama's task is a tough one. While John McCain has not underlined issues as a major theme of his campaign, a recent *Catholic* magazine article decried Obama's stance on marriage could have been a garden-variety of the religious right on electoral rallying cry to get their voters out to the polls in November to defeat a nominee, namely Obama, who they fear would appoint liberal judges. And the context

line is that the abortion issue puts a spotlight on how many evangelical Christians will vote for Obama. "This is simply untenable for about 70 to 80 per cent of evangelicals," says Mansfield. He should know—despite the 127 pages he devotes to a serious understanding of Obama's Christian, Mansfield has not been seen over to Obama the candidate. "I am pro-life and a political conservative," Mansfield told *National Review*. "So I won't be voting for him." Obama clearly can't get them all. The question is whether he can peel off enough of them to put him over the top. ■

DAMNED IF IT DOESN'T

Serbia must catch its war criminals or forfeit its future

BY ROMILA ROYD • The war that broke out in Bosnia in 1992 was not a civil war. It was a war between two nations. It was a war that had not changed anything in Bosnia. There has been almost no reaction among residents of the Bosnian city where he lived—not a single protest, no graffiti on the walls. Nobody is selling cheap T-shirts with his face printed on them, and nobody seems to be interested in the man who is the first of four top Serb leaders wanted for war crimes by The Hague Tribunal to be tracked down. "Does anyone know an ethnic Croat Zupljanin's house?" a young taxi driver asks his colleagues over the radio. A few responses, explaining how to get to Bosanska Maslina Street, and the house of a man accused of crimes against humanity: genocide, murder, torture, deportation and the robbery of property of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croat towns and villages.

The unopposed, greyish two-story building with natural wooden shutters on the windows looks empty or less like the other houses on this narrow and quiet street in the capital of Republika Srpska, the Serbian entity in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The gate is closed and two metal pieces of something that once could have been a garden gate lean at the wall. The children near the door stop playing football for a moment and then their eyes are lowered to the tin. "It doesn't really look like the house of a war criminal, does it?" the young driver asks, murmuring what everyone in Bosnia likes to hear: Republika Srpska made war deals for a person of good homemade bread. All he has left behind is a gas station, closed in August 2007 by a Russian court decision, another family house, not far from Banja Luka but in similar poor condition—and a wife and two sons without any permanent income. "Because of their father, they can't find a job," says a family friend. "The life inheritance they had was taken away. Father had been questioning them daily."

Then he says Zupljanin's alleged war activities were beyond mere profit-making. As a high-ranking police official in Bosanska Krajina during the war in Bosnia



THE HANGOUT: for Zupljanin's alleged war crimes, he is in June 11 arrest. He and his family are still at large.

and Herzegovina from 1993 to 1995, he was well known for his leading role in ethnic cleansing, specifically the deportation of 10,000 Croats and Muslims from that region. They were deported through Banja Luka in unmarked conditions, mostly on wagons intended for the transport of cattle. 70 per cent of the dead and wounded were women and children. Zupljanin's alleged war crimes were not limited to Bosnia. He was a high-ranking police official in Bosnia

THE PRO-WESTERN DEMOCRATIC COALITION ONLY NARROWLY WON THE ELECTIONS ON MAY 11

asked for a first-class wagon."

Ever since he was publicly indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in December 2006, Zupljanin had been in large, along with Bosnian Serb general Ratko Mladic, his wartime political boss Radovan Karadzic, and Croatian Serb war leader Goran Hadzic. For almost nine years, Serbian police had been trying to locate Zupljanin, and finally captured him on June 11 on the private apartment of a friend and business partner in Prosevo, a town close to the Serbian capital of Belgrade. His arrest, announced in a surprisingly quick and professional operation by state security forces under the supervision of Serbia's war crimes prosecutor, Vladimir Vukobratovic—who has once received death threats—couldn't have come at a better time for pro-Western politicians in Belgrade, especially Serbian President Boris Tadic. Only one day before Zupljanin's arrest, the Dutch minister of Foreign Affairs, Maxime Verhagen, said that the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) between Serbia and the EU won't be finalized until Serbia provides solid proof about its complete devotion to co-operating with the UN Tribunal in The Hague. In fact, Verhagen suggested that one of the four

made by the EU as the last precondition—signing the SAA just a few days before the vote.

But the democratic block has been left facing a bitter reality. In order to form a government, Tadic is going to enter a coalition with the Serbian Radical Party, whose founder was dictator Slobodan Milosevic, the leader of Serbia during the dark history of the 1990s, who died in jail in The Hague in March 2006. No matter how much the current president of the socialists, Boris Dacic, is trying to present his party as reformed and socially responsible, this coalition of former political rivals will be one of compromises and political favours. The Serbian party has always been against any co-operation with The Hague, for instance, though in preference to lead Serbia toward the EU it will likely give in. Meanwhile, as well as confronting increased demands to apprehend Mladic, Karadzic and Hadzic, the new government will be facing the need for urgent military, police and judicial reforms, and to tackle child labour in the agriculture system. More than 1.2 million Serbian citizens lack even elementary education, and Serbia is the only country in Europe where the rate of people with a higher education has decreased

rejoining fugitives should be beating on an airplane to The Hague as soon as possible, or further efforts by Serbian democrats for EU membership were a waste of time.

The increased outside pressure to apprehend the war criminals only added to the war-torn Serbia's democratic coalition, which had narrowly won the parliamentary elections on May 11. After Kosovo, a formerly Serbian district, declared independence on Feb. 17 and was recognised by most European countries, the number of Albanian living in jointed European Union decreased by eight per cent, and now lives on all over the world. The May election turned into a referendum on joining the EU. And to the surprise of many political analysts, the democratic coalition won, and now, despite lingering anger about the loss of Kosovo, 65 per cent of citizens support in favour of joining the EU. (A crucial move was



in the last 25 years. Only seven per cent of adults have a university degree, only one in 10 has a passport, though 60 per cent of young people say they would leave the country tomorrow if they could. Although the economic situation is significantly better than it was three years ago, unemployment is still over 17 per cent, and the average monthly salary is 400 euros (\$418).

Not an easy task for what may be a half-hearted coalition, and one that is almost impossible to accomplish without EU assistance—which two great degree hinges on the nose of the three remaining war criminals. “The arrest of Slobodan Karadzic proves that it is necessary to insist on the total co-operation of the Serbian government with the tribunal in The Hague,” said Jan Bijls, a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Among many Serbs, the fate of the three is now too late. “Who cares if he is arrested or not, I have nothing to gain anyway,” says a woman named Zorica about Karadzic, as the abominable goes through her perfume filled with cars, dollars and convertible marks, the official currency in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A middle-aged woman, wearing a bright red sweater, Zorica makes a living in the postwar area in the centre of Bihać. Lullies is a kind of willing exchange office. She is one of the hundreds of the war era, which inflation and poverty motivated people to sell on the street everything they had, from foreign currencies and diamonds to

WARTIME BOSS KARADZIC, THE RUMOUR GOES, IS BEING PROTECTED BY THE U.S.

Karadzic, a Bosnian Serb, was one of the most powerful men for a pack of cigarettes, a kilo of sugar for five light bulbs. Today, Bihać Lullies with its 200,000 citizens seems quite lively at first sight. On a recent visit, the international festival of short films has just ended, a kids' basketball tournament has just begun, and the City is playing on the cinema every night, and bars and clubs are packed no matter what time of day. More than half of Republika Srpska's population—15 per cent—are in favour of the arrest of wanted war criminals, and over 70 per cent support the spirited leader of the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, their prime minister, Milorad Dodik. He was a huge opponent of Radovan Karadzic during the war, nowadays Dodik is more of a populist who occasionally nationalistic speeches irritate both Muslims and Croats in Bosnia

UNEASY ALLIES: Radic will have to enter a coalition with Slobodan Milosevic's party, Hrvatska. But he was one of the first politicians who asked for Karadzic and Milosevic to be delivered to The Hague.

After Zapfen's arrest, and 15 years after the notorious massacre of Bosnian Muslim men and boys in Srebrenica—regarded to be the worst massacre of the Bosnian war and one of the main crimes for which the fugitives are wanted—\$5 million has been offered by the U.S. State Department for his arrest, along with one million euros from the Serbian Council for National Security. And the authorities know who is hiding them—and who, and at what levels, has colluded to keep the man safe. “Zapfen is a small fish, Karadzic's man without any authority,” says Igor Gajic, chief editor of the weekly magazine *Reporter* in Banja Luka. If things had a normal flow and order, he believes that Karadzic should have been followed by the arrest of Goran Hadzic, who is charged for war crimes in Croatia. He was last seen leaving his house on June 13, 2004, carrying a bag that a mere four hours before, a sealed indictment had arrived at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Belgrade, along with evidence on Hadzic's war crimes. In other words, Goran Hadzic got first-hand information from the top.

Against such a backdrop of nefarious designs and conspiracy theories, Igor Gajic believes Karadzic has actually been protected by the U.S. It's a government's agreement, “like the one he made with Milosevic,” he says, referring to an alleged and dubious deal between the former Bosnian Serb leader and Richard Holbrooke, the American envoy of the Dayton peace accords that ended the war in Bosnia. According to the rumour, Karadzic was guaranteed his personal safety in exchange for withdrawing from politics. The U.S. State Department has always denied such deal, but the vast majority of people in Republika Srpska believe that there was one. “The answer is when Karadzic will be arrested,” says Miroslav Zivkovic, a professor of philosophy at the University of Banja Luka and one-time president of the opposition Liberal party. “It's impossible to see the one to the question, ‘when will the war in Iraq end?’—when Washington decides.” ■

CHINA: POKKMARKS AND SLICED LINGS MUST GO

There's no time to lose for Beijing residents to get English to make sure of Chinese drivers before the Olympics open. The city's tourism officials have had long meetings to find acceptable English for the Chinese market, and it's a mix of old and new, such as “Beijing” for a good-looking woman and “Peking” without a use. “The Chinese are becoming more and more of a world’s top class,” he has been made over as “top” and “top” in a class society. ■

The Chinese, now finally seen as black

BY KATE LUNAN • South Africa's ethnic Chinese population scored a major victory last week when they were legally recognized as black people, a status that will allow them to benefit from the government's affirmative action schemes. The decision, which follows an eight-year battle led by the Chinese Association of South Africa, recognizes the need for “human dignity for the Chinese people, who didn't fit in under apartheid” or after, says CAA chairman Patrick Chong.

In apartheid South Africa, the small but tight-knit Chinese community was virtually



A NEW STATUS: Pak outside his parents' store in Johannesburg

“invisible,” says Chris Yoon, a history professor at Memorial University in Newfoundland during the country's recent regime. Chinese residents—who arrived in earnest in the early 1900s to work in the gold mines—were labelled “coloured” (a classification that included people of mixed race, but not any), and, under the hating logic of the regime, Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese businessmen were considered “Chinese whites.” “Everybody who went you were considered like a second-class citizen,” Johannes Wessels, a Dutch writer, told me.

The end of apartheid brought wide-ranging schemes aimed at integrating “black people” (a phrase terms for black Africans, Indians and “coloureds”) further into the economy. Yet those members of the South African Chinese population who had been apartheid’s “invisible” (numbering about 16,000) slipped through the cracks. “We were officially classified as ‘coloured,’ the legal definition was that we would qualify for the same benefits afforded to the ‘coloured’ group,” Chong says. Until last week, that was not the case. But now that black is merely a “legal definition,” says “We’re Chinese. All we want is to acknowledge that we’ve been discriminated against.” ■

Germany's tinker, tailor, Telekom spy

BY PATRICIA TREMBLE • Only revelations of an ever-widening spring scandal involving Deutsche Telekom and other leading German businesses have been ignored and appalled the country. The telecom giant is under investigation for allegedly spying on its employees as well as journalists in order to stay ahead of sensitive internal information to the media. Telecoms, which appear easily handed over hundreds of thousands of phone records to detective agencies for their use, would provide a source of information acknowledging “the illegal use of communications data” from 2001 to 2005, though it denied listening to conversations. But recently, government investigators searched the office of CEO René Obermann. While Obermann, who took over in November 2006, has denied involvement in the scandal, he apparently knew about the allegations as early as last summer.

The uproar over the issue of private information got more intense when Spiegel TV reported that one of the firms allegedly used by Telekom to scoop on industry journals was a far-leftist 2000 was mostly former employees for the firm. But Germany's secret police. It was a chilling reminder of Germany's long history of spying on its own people. And the telecom giant was supposedly doing more than spying through customer data files. Phased Times Deutschland reported that Telekom had tried to find out the names of the newspaper's reporters with a hidden camera to figure out his contact with the firm.

The spying went on to Telekom. The external railway Deutsche Bahn and even Deutsche Post now face allegations of crossing ethical and possibly legal lines in their anti-competitive practices. Last month, Telekom admitted to analysing flight records of a board member, but only to check if a director's flight schedule was appropriate. The company is also a financial support network with a journalist list, conservative politician Hans-Peter Ullrich is calling for stronger data protection legislation. He wants companies that receive their clients' data to bear the “same serious accountability” as the police. ■

War? What war? Back to Iraq you go.



IN SWEDEN, the attitude toward asylum seekers is changing

BY CAMERON AINSWORTH-YOUNG • Unlike other Scandinavian countries that have a history of turning away asylum seekers and people in search of a better life, Sweden has a long tradition of opening its arms to refugees. However, it has been changing the great of hardship. Throughout the '60s and '70s, the country used massive advertising campaigns to lure workers from southern Europe, and during the '70s and '80s, opened its doors to refugees fleeing such violent states as Chile, Vietnam and Somalia.

Today, Sweden has become a safe haven for Iraqi fleeing their war-torn land. According to statistics released by the UN refugee agency last week, in 2007 alone, the country received 14,600 asylum applications from Iraqis. In perspective, the Swedish city of Stockholm town of 700,000, a city of 91,000 people, took in more Iraqis last year than Canada and the United States combined. “Iraq is the worst refugee disaster in the Middle East since 1948,” Sweden's Minister for Migration, Tobias Billström told me last week in June. “We want to do as much as we can but we can't help everybody.”

Yet Sweden's open-door policy is currently in its first crisis as attitudes toward refugees are changing. After appealing to the United States and certain EU nations to share the burden, Sweden is increasingly turning to asylum seekers in government. Last summer, the country's migration appeal court ruled that there was no “sufficient reason” to allow Iraqis, and asylum seekers must now prove they are being persecuted. The court's decision was a blow to Iraqis, as they have been dropped from about 10 per cent per two years ago to 10 to 20 per cent. Those denied entry are presented with a choice: voluntarily accept a plane ticket and a few funds to return home, or be forcibly deported by the police. ■



HOW CN'S PUBLIC IMAGE WENT OFF THE RAILS

The rail industry is poised for a boom, but CN finds its safety record under attack

BY JASON KIRBY

An object in motion tends to stay in motion. When that object happens to be a 100-tonne railway car hurtling off the tracks at 60 km/h, there's no telling how much damage it can do. Canadian National Railway is realizing that can be true in more ways than one.

A series of high-profile derailments have sparked a public outcry in recent years. In one 2003 accident, CN's railcars dumped roughly 800,000 litres of oil into a popular lake near Edmonton. Shortly after that, two of the company's chemical cars plunged into a B.C. river, killing half a million fish. When a CN train derailed near Lillooet, B.C., in 2006, two cow moose died. But even in the wilds of Toronto they're feeling the fallout of recent blunders. On Tuesday this spring, two CN derailments shut down commuter service for hours and stranded thousands.

"While the Alberta lake is largely cleaned up, nature like in the environmentally sounding, and Toronto's transit system is back to normal, Canada's largest railway, on the other hand, has found itself facing punitive actions that its rail operations are unsafe. With analysts predicting a railway boom, CN will have to convince regulators and politicians that an increase in rail traffic won't necessarily lead to a surge in accidents. That will be tough. All it turns out, all the statistical data in the world, even when it suggests things are improving, can't compare to the image of a single fiery derailment on the evening news."

To be sure, CN is hardly alone as an issuer of railcars jacking the tracks. Canadian Pacific Railway has suffered numerous accidents in recent years. A CN freight train derailed in January, causing huge delays for commuters. Then in April, a derailment involving three CN tank cars near Plymouth, Mich., sent black smoke billowing from the crash site and many reports the train was carrying highly explosive oil fuel to NASA's space shuttle. (They weren't.) Black-company's derailments prompted Ottawa to undertake a review of the Railway Safety Act over the past two years, and in a report released at the end of last



ONLY LUMBER was spilled in this 2005 CN crash. Others have been much more costly.

month, the standing committee on transportation and infrastructure slammed up the date of accidents "in the eye, the committee wrote. The representation from these accidents has been severe in terms of human fatalities and environmental damage."

But which both companies have faced action, it's CN that has twice been the target of harsh government rebukes in recent weeks. The first instance came in last month's committee report. Drawing on interviews conducted by an advisory panel set up following the 2003 accident, the report suggested CN employees work within a "culture of fear," in which workers are reluctant to report safety violations for fear of reprisals. Then last month Transport Minister Lawrence Cannon raised an "emergency directive" ordering CN to replace faulty wheels that had been assembled in one of the company's facilities prior to 2006. According to the Transportation Safety Board, as many as 12,000 of the wheels,

which have been linked to several derailments, are still in use by various railroads. CN says it is complying with the order.

Both episodes have provided fresh fodder for critics. "The railway companies are playing Russian roulette with people's lives," says Bill Evelyn of the Transport Canada union. "We want people to be concerned and start asking the right questions."

If CN is facing tough questions in Canada, the railway's image problems south of the border are even more problematic. Last fall, CN announced a \$300 million bid to buy the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, which operates in Chicago's suburbs. It's a small deal for a company that spans billions buying rail yards over the last decade. But by integrating RJ&E into CN's existing rail network, the company can begin to Chicago's congested downtown core, where it can take a full day for a freight train to clear the city.

But that would also put more trains on RJ&E's suburban tracks—a ramp up 40-45

"While many argue the suburbanization" movement to the deal is little more than old-fashioned not-to-impede activity, transportation experts do have misgivings about the amount of rail traffic currently rolling through North America's big cities. David Jaeger, president of the advocacy group Transport 2000, says he fears a major derailment will spill in the heart of one of Canada's big cities is inevitable. After all, it's happened before. In 1975, a CN train derailed in Mississauga, Ont., sending a massive cloud of gas into the air. More than 200,000 people had to be evacuated. Since then the amount of rail traffic passing through Canada's cities has only increased. "There's not a rail line for dangerous goods that doesn't go through populated areas," says Jaeger. "We've

INCREASING TRAFFIC and safety concerns have forced CN's opponents out in force



TRANSPORT TRUCKS CRASH EVERY DAY, BUT ANY MAJOR DERAILMENT CAN SPARK PUBLIC OUTRAGE

compared to just a handful today. Residents from these poor neighbourhoods have risked hand against the deal, saying CN's long trains would jeopardize their safety. CN's recent safety troubles, and its run-in with Transport Canada, have provided useful fuel for its opponents. As Jim Healy, a local politician in the suburbs of Durham County, put it in a statement two weeks ago: "In light of this [preliminary report] CN should be prohibited from expanding any U.S. operations until it can prove it is committed to operating in a safe and responsible manner." Presidential candidate and Illinois Senator Barack Obama recently came out against the transaction's current terms, saying he's "not totally convinced" about increased traffic and safety concerns. The U.S. regulator studying the deal has ordered it to fast-track the approval process, despite pleas from the company

been lucky. One of these days we won't be." When CN's trains do go off the tracks, it's Paul Miller's job to find out why and ensure it doesn't happen again. A little over a year ago Miller became the company's first chief safety officer, part of an effort to get ahead of criticism that CN doesn't take safety seriously. He says the company invests 30 per cent of revenues back into capital investments such as track improvements, while employing "world-class" technology for detecting equipment flaws. "The company was disappointed with the parliamentary committee's 'culture of fear' line, he says, suggesting those concerns were the byproduct of a nasty circle last year involving construction and yard workers. "In the short term, anybody can get good results by pounding the table, yelling and screaming," he says. "But employees aren't going to react well to that

year, with the majority taking place in rail yards. Meanwhile, Ottawa consulting firm CFC's Transport says between 1996 and 2006 CN and CTR had the lowest average accident rates of all big North American railroads. "We're proud to be one of the safest railroads in North America," says Claude Mongeau, CN's chief financial officer. "We don't like it when people put it in question, especially when they put it in question out of context."

What this all suggests is that gauging the safety of a railway has little to do with statistics on a spreadsheet, and everything to do with perception. Every day there are dozens of trucks, big and small, swerving transport trucks, yet a single train derailment at the wrong place, and wrong time, will be seized upon by people's critics. "Inevitably TV either shows one trainload of hazardous materials going along a track than to have it in the transport truck next to one on the road," says Walter Spradling, an analyst with BGC Capital Markets. "Unless you can make a perfectly operational road that never has a high-



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Men's Canadian Open: Rogers Cup Talent Runneth Over

KARL HALE, TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR of Toronto's Rogers Cup, believes "the day's the limit" when it comes to preparing the world's top tennis players. And it is one of the missions the big guns of the court have to come to Toronto. This year, when the Rogers Cup gets underway July 19-27, players will be wowed by their new lounge which has been upgraded to look like a fancy boutique hotel. And when they get the munchies, famed Toronto chef Sewar Lee will provide them with a healthy juice bar and organic snacks. Another huge treat is in store for the elite players—Rogers Cup champions Roger Federer, Andy Roddick, Rafael Nadal and Novak Djokovic. In real Hollywood style, they will be helicoptered to and from the Rexell Centre tennis compound at York University to downtown Toronto.

"We have always tried to make Toronto the most attractive tournament to the players so that they will continue to come here and perform at their peak for our fans," said Hale, who has been working since 2007 on getting the proper flight permits in place. "For years, their top complaint was the long commute from their hotels downtown. So I knew the players are thrilled with this solution. It will cut their travel time by about two hours per day."

But pleasing the players is just part of Hale's job. Equally important is putting on a great show for tennis fans who have come to expect the best at entertainment value from one of Toronto's premier sporting festivals. So, what's on tap for tennis fans at this year's Rogers Cup?

On the opening Monday night of the tournament, centre court debut holders will watch a spectacular exhibition between the former world No. 1 Boris Becker of Germany and hometown doubles expert Daniel Nestor of Becker.

a six-time Grand Slam champion and, at age 17, the youngest-ever winner of the men's singles title at Wimbledon will also be inducted into the Rogers Cup Hall of Fame. "Boris has always held a special place in the hearts of Canadian tennis fans," said Hale. "His boyish energy and amazing athleticism was something that fans adored."

Hale promises fans an activity-packed week both off and on the courts. The gates will open for the first time on Saturday, July 19 when the qualifying tournament begins to establish the last seven spots in the draw. The official draw will also be determined to reveal "who plays who" during the

week. Sunday, July 20 is State Farm Family Day so bring the whole family as admission is free of charge. For kids, there will be a scavenger hunt, face painting, magic shows, and lots of cotton candy. Back by popular demand is the Rogers Cup Ball Hockey game featuring star NHLA players and top ATP tennis pros. Last time the event was held, even Roger Federer picked up a stick and moved it up in the corners. "It's going to be a great event this year," said Hale. "Our fans will get to see the top tennis professionals in the world compete for one of the most prestigious trophies in the world. It's an unbeatable combination."



ROGERS cup

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Since that incredible week, the 20-year-old Djokovic has established himself as the most dominant player on the tour. He won his first Grand Slam this year when he captured the Australian Open, again toppling the once-invincible Roger Federer. With nerves of steel and a remarkably complete all-court game, Djokovic will be a major threat when he arrives in Toronto.

But not to worry. The unflappable Federer - a two-time winner of the Rogers Cup 2004 and 2008 - won his first tournament of 2009 in Estoril, Portugal. And he should really be hitting his stride by the time he arrives in Toronto. After losing the Canadian title last year to Djokovic, Federer will be looking to turn the Rogers Cup into the Roger Cup once again.

A close-up photograph of Rafael Nadal celebrating a victory. He is wearing a white headband with a Nike logo and a dark blue and white tennis shirt. He has a joyful expression, with his mouth open in a smile and his eyes looking down. His right hand is raised, with his index finger pointing upwards. The background is a blurred crowd of spectators.

In 2003, when Rafael Nadal won the Rogers Cup Masters Series event over Andre Agassi, the Spanish phenom gave Canadian crowds a glimpse of what was to come with his trademark lacy palms. His high-waisted personality and flat-pumping style he appeared to be one of the few players capable of taking No. 1-ranked Roger Federer down a notch. In their first seven matches, he held a 5-1 record over the otherwise unbeatable Swiss. First round in 2008, Nadal is still firmly ranked No. 2, the position he held since July 2005. He got off to a rough start this hard-court season, but he brought his A-game to the European clay and was almost unbeatable. Nadal's weapons can tell his opponents. There's his huge left-handed forehand with as much pace as it has spin, and the 20-year-old Nadal, one of the fastest players on tour, never swirls.

American Ariana Rednick, he of the hip-rockers' *Sevendust* and the hip-gospel boogie began 2002 with a bang. He won two titles — Dubai and San Jose — making his best start in three years. The 25-year-old Rednick is trying to return to the dominance that captured the imagination of tennis fans in 2001. That year, Rednick seemed poised for tennis greatness. With his wicked serve and big Thrash footballer, he won six tournaments — including the Rogers Cup. He capped it with a stunning victory at the U.S. Open. His first Grand Slam title. He finished the year ranked No. 1 in the world. Since then, his career has been up and down but never falling. Rednick loves Toronto's hard courts and is always a crowd favorite. Can he win again? Stay tuned. It is always exciting when Rednick takes to the courts.

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**Andy Murray**

At 31 years of age, Scotland's Andy Murray is a member of the Brit Pick, the talented group of youngsters who are challenging the tour elders. As the top-ranked Brit, Murray also carries the hopes of his homeland which has not seen a first win the Wimbledon Gentlemen's Single since Fred Perry in 1936. The gifted Murray is certainly capable of it if he can stay away from injuries to his wrist and elbow that hampered him in 2007. And, if he can get his legendary temper under control. The tall, lanky Murray has been working with a new coach and fitness trainer this year and he has some major wins to show for it. He got off to a lightning-fast start in 2008, winning tournaments in Doha and Marseille. He then beat Roger Federer in Dubai, becoming one of the few players on the tour with a winning record, 2-1, against the incorporeable Swiss.

**Richard Gasquet**

The last time France's Richard Gasquet, 27, played in Toronto at the Rogers Cup, he galloped all the way to the finals before losing in three sets to top seed Roger Federer. Throughout the week, Toronto fans got a taste of Gasquet's Gallic flair and his amazing all-court game. Some have called Gasquet the most natural athlete in tennis, mainly because of his powerfully precise one-handed backhand with which he can wrong-foot opponents from anywhere on the court. But more than just an artiste, Gasquet has proven he can tough it out with the best of them. No one will forget his thrilling quarter-final comeback at 2007 Wimbledon when he rallied from two sets down to defeat the American grass court ace, Andy Roddick. Gasquet now has five ATP titles and has been a finalist in another five, and you get the feeling he has just begun.

**Jo-Wilfried Tsonga**

At the 2008 Australian Open, the tennis world was abuzz at the amazing play of France's 22-year-old Jo-Wilfried Tsonga. In a fairy tale run, the 22-year-old Mohammed Ali lookalike knocked off three Top 10 seeds (Andy Murray, Rafael Nadal and Richard Gasquet) before losing to Serbia's red-hot Novak Djokovic in the finals. Who is this kid? The son of a Congolese father and a French mother, Tsonga was a top-ranked junior. He turned pro in 2004, but a herniated disc in his back set him back so far in the rankings he was playing lovely Challenger events last year. In his four previous Grand Slam appearances he had advanced no further than the round of 16. With only 40 ATP matches under his belt before the Australian Open, Tsonga used his huge serve, powerful groundstrokes and great touch to amazing effect. Watch out for the Tsonga Tourname when it hits Toronto.

**Nikolay Davydenko**

Nikolay Davydenko is known as the Iron Man of tennis. For the past three seasons, he has played more tournaments - 26 - than any other player in the Top 10. And the top-ranked Russian has had some great results because of it. In each of those years the balding 27-year-old finished in the top five, reaching a career high of No. 3. Along the way, he notched his 12th career ATP title. Davydenko is a focused, consistent player is often overshadowed by the game's flashier players like Federer, Djokovic and Nadal. But he has beaten Djokovic in Davis Cup play, and earlier this season he knocked off both Andy Roddick and Nadal to win the ATP Masters title in Miami. One of the few top players who does not have his own website, Davydenko's understated style shouldn't hide the fact that he still has one major career goal left to accomplish: winning a Grand Slam.

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The Rogers Cup showcases Canada's top tennis talent, and this year three Canadian men are set to make their presence felt.

Nargis Fatta **Frank**
Dacovic Canada's top-ranked player, will be hoping to build on his outstanding 2017 season which saw him rise to a career high of No.

85 in the world. Dencic's top result last year came in Indianapolis where he reached his first ATP final by beating world No. 5 Andy Roddick in the semifinals. At the 2007 Rogers Cup, few will forget his dazzling run to the quarter-finals where he lost a close three-setter to world No. 2 Rafael Nadal. Then, at the U.S. Open, the hard-serving Dencic came painfully close to upsetting the veteran Russian Marat Safin. Dencic has been out of tournament play for much of 2008 because of a back injury, but with the injury behind him he will be trying to build on his fantastic break-through season.



partnership after the 2007 U.S. Open. In Toronto, Nestor will unveil his new partner Nenad Zimonjic at the Rogers Cup. Now ranked third in the world, the duo won the St. Petersburg Open earlier this year. Nestor has captured 52 career ATP doubles titles, which ranks him first among active players.



Quebec's **Frederic Niemeyer** had a dazzling season in 2007 winning four singles Futures events including the \$100K Vancouver Challenger where he defeated the reigning American Sam Querrey in the finals. All that winning earned him the honor of International Tennis Federation's Player of the Month in March 2007. Niemeyer has had some good wins and close calls in 2008. At Indian Wells qualifying, he beat veteran Nicolas Pietrangeli of Ecuador, the No. 6 seed. Then, after taking a convincing lead, he lost a devastating close match to Japan's 18-year-old superstar Kei Nishikori.

JULY 19 - 27, 2008

ROGERS CUP BROADCAST SCHEDULE

monday	1:00 – 5:00 pm LIVE	8:30 – 10:00 pm LIVE	TSN
tuesday	1:00 – 5:00 pm LIVE	9:30 – 10:00 pm LIVE	TSN
wednesday	1:00 – 5:00 pm LIVE	9:30 – 10:00 pm LIVE	TSN
thursday	11:00 am – 3:00 pm LIVE	11:30 pm – 3:00 am TO	TSN
friday	11:00 am – 3:00 pm LIVE	7:00 pm live on Wednesday	TSN
saturday	1:00 am – 3:30 am TO 3:00 – 6:00 pm LIVE	9:00 – 9:30 pm LIVE	TSN CBC
sunday	1:30 – 4:00 pm LIVE		CBC

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TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE

1	DATE	WORKSHOP	SATES OPEN	START TIME
1	Sat. July 7 th	Qualifying	9:30 am	10:20 am
2	Sun. July 28 th	Qualifying	7:30 am	10:00 am
3	Mon. July 21 st	1 st round	10:00 am	11:00 am
4	Tues. July 21 st	1 st round	5:00 pm	7:00 pm
5	Thurs. July 22 nd	1 st and 2 nd round	10:00 am	11:00 am
6	Tues. July 22 nd	1 st and 2 nd round	5:30 pm	7:30 pm
7	Wed. July 23 rd	2 nd round	10:00 am	11:00 am
8	Thurs. July 23 rd	2 nd round	5:30 pm	7:30 pm
9	Thurs. July 24 th	2 nd round	10:00 am	11:00 am
10	Thurs. July 24 th	2 nd round	5:30 pm	7:30 pm
11	Fri. July 25 th	Quarter-finals	10:00 am	11:00 pm
12	Fri. July 25 th	Quarter-finals	5:00 pm	7:00 pm
13	Sat. July 24 th	Double Semifinals Single Semifinals	11:00 am	12:00 pm 2:00 pm
14	Sat. July 24 th	Semifinals	5:00 pm	7:00 pm
15	Sun. July 27 th	Double Final Single Final	10:00 am	11:00 am 1:30 pm



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SOCIAL SCENE

Model Behaviour

Andy Roddick, 26, one of pro sports' most eligible bachelors, is officially off the dating market. Roddick disappointed his legion of female fans when he announced his engagement this spring to Brooklyn Decker. The 22-year-old Decker, who has been featured in *Sports Illustrated's* swimsuit editions, met Roddick last year in New York where Decker's modeling career has taken off. No date has been set for the wedding since with their busy schedules they are merely on the same continent at the same time.



Funny Man

They don't call Serbian Novak Djokovic the "Doker" for nothing. When he appeared on *The Tonight Show* with Jay Leno during a tournament in Los Angeles he charmed the late-night crowd with his endearing repartee. "Can I get more applause? I'm a bit nervous," the 25-year-old Djokovic urged as he walked onstage. Later, Leno played video clips of Djokovic's hilarious on-court impersonations of players like Andy Roddick and Maria Sharapova. The studio audience loved it, but wonder if that the players don't.



In the Deep End

Everyone knows that Spain's Rafael Nadal is almost unbeatable on clay. But who knew he could walk on water. To kick off Miami's Sony Ericsson Open tennis tournament, local organizers constructed an acrylic court on top of a 42,000-gallon swimming pool, giving the appearance that players were running on water. Nadal took to the court with Serena Williams, who said of her Spanish opponent: "It was a great challenge to play against Rafael. Especially since he valiantly agreed to play at the deep end."



Telling the world about tennis

Did you know that the ATP Tour hired a Canadian ad agency TAO 2 to create its new global marketing campaign? Entitled FEEL IT, the multi-million dollar campaign, features ATP stars including Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal, Novak Djokovic, Andy Roddick, and Canada's Daniel Nestor. It showcases the sport as a gladiatorial battle, full of intensity and passion. The campaign uses wild animals, fire and waves as well as special effects to produce spectacular visuals and video footage that emphasizes the power and intensity of the ATP Tour.

Sampras vs. Federer showdown

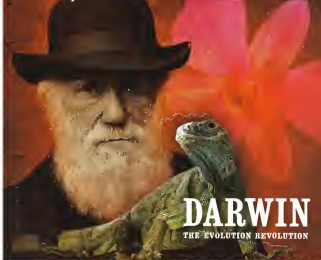
It didn't settle the argument of "Best Player Ever", but the exhibition match between Pete Sampras, 36, and Roger Federer made it one of the hottest ticket in Manhattan earlier this year. A capacity crowd at Madison Square Garden stood and cheered when the past and present World No. 1s took to the court. As A-list celebrities like Tiger Woods and Donald Trump jostled for front row seats, the two stars went at it with Federer finally winning in three sets.

Welcomed changes with the WTA

Starting next year, the tour will unveil a shorter, streamlined Tour schedule—from 26 tournaments down to 26—to improve player turnout. These will be anchored by the four Grand Slams and four other mandatory events. Happily, the Rogers Cup will remain one of the 26 premier tournaments on the new calendar. Larry Scott, CEO of the Sony Ericsson WTA Tour, says this will give the players "A longer off-season and healthier schedule so that they can avoid injury and fatigue. In return fans will see more players consistently performing at their best at our tournaments."

To ensure players more players show up there will be a reduction in number of Tour tournaments top players must play from 13 to 10! Accompanying this are stiff new rules including suspensions and penalties to ensure that players play when they are committed to tournaments.

Initiatives include a prize money increase of 50% over the current 2007 prize money levels, taking total prize money to around \$72 million. As well the tour has come up with a revenue sharing formula that for the first time will enable players to share in tournament revenue growth—linking prize money to player commitment. To tie it all together, a new Ranking System will be based on 16 events directly linked to the Tour's top events. Penalties will include awarding "zero points" for any missed commitment tournament. Grand Slam or the Sony Ericsson Championships.

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Erin and Mike in the morning.

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Toronto's Late Favourites

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profile accident, which you can't, your safety is going to be used against you, even if it's not justified."

The question is, how many more of those high-profile accidents will we see as, as predicted, the amount of rail traffic explodes in the coming years? That's a big question for the coming years. That's a big question for the coming years. For decades, railroads have lost out to the trucking industry because gasoline was so cheap. Over the last 50 years, huge stretches of unused tracks have been torn up, and highways instead of life in new capacity. That's a new challenge. "The train was always in the direction of rail," says Morgan, who then chimes off the many factors working in rail's favour.

With oil prices soaring, transport trucks are becoming increasingly unfeasible. According to the American Association of Railroads, trains are up to four times more energy efficient than gas-guzzling trucks. Since CN is the continent's most efficient rail company, say analysts, it must transport even more freight on its steel. A new report from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce suggests demand for rail freight will double by 2020 and that US\$1.45 billion is needed to upgrade infrastructure just to keep up with demand. For its part, CN plans to spend \$2.5 billion on new locomotives and track upgrades this year alone.

Even in the eyes of environmentalists, who have at times had a rocky relationship with CN, rail is the backbone for the future regardless of its perceived safety problems. Since one train can carry the load of 280 transport trucks, railways emit fewer of the greenhouse gases linked to climate change.

Some big-name investors have already taken notice and played their money into the industry. Billionaire Warren Buffett has bet heavily on U.S. railways, while CN is the second largest holding in Microsoft founder Bill Gates's private portfolio. As of last week, his stake was worth roughly \$1.7 billion.

Still, CN's ability to cash in on the momentum will depend largely on its ability to live down its tarnished reputation with regards to safety. CN currently has a \$10-million contract to build a \$100-million container terminal in northern D.C. to service the new port of Prince Rupert, and the company is expected to see a huge increase in traffic as Asian exporters turn to the port as their conduit to North American consumers. But will more traffic mean more accidents?

Morgan is optimistic. "The hype is in the industry over the fact that progress is improving our safety performance, so we know you would not see more train accidents," he says. "History over the last 30 to 40 years would point to that being a clear possibility."

Perhaps that's a railway's reputation for safety is not only about the numbers, but how often you make the six o'clock news. ■

FACEBOOK FOLLIES

Marketers want to know what a friend list is really worth

BY SACHIN MENDELSON If you've been perusing the social networking website Facebook recently, you may have encountered Kristin. She's the one with a stay-at-home mom who loves gardening and cooking, like her, firmly she wants a new car, and the beach is her ideal vacation spot. Kristin, however, doesn't exist. There was nothing to "highly influential" profiles that were reportedly created to be sold for marketing purposes. As described in the eBay listing, the seller integrated the personas into Facebook based on their interests, building their network up to at least 200 friends. How much Kristin is worth remains a mystery; the auction was stopped (presumably because eBay prohibits the sale of virtual goods) before it was scheduled to close on June 14. But the attempt to monetize Facebook characters the multi-million dollar question marketers are increasingly trying to answer—how to translate online social networks into cash.

Since Facebook was launched in 2004 as a tool to connect college kids, it has become the sixth most-visited website in the world, with 10 million active users self-organizing according to their professions and common interests, which would be a gold mine for advertisers if they could only figure out how to effectively infiltrate the site. The "gold rush" began in earnest last May when the site opened up its platform allowing outside Web developers to sell content, says Narendra Rocherolle, co-founder of TiltChange, an ad network exclusively devoted to Facebook. Some 400,000 developers have since joined the race to find what Rocherolle calls "the giant magnet."

Just how much muscle to be gained, however, is based largely on the \$2.50 million Microsoft paid in October for 1.6 per cent of the company, placing the total value of Facebook at \$15 billion—a substantial renaissance of the dot-com bubble of the late 1990s. So far, real profit has proven tough to turn. Third-party advertising doesn't work. According to The Facebook Marketing Bible, "Inherent in transparency is that developers and against marketing." Facebook sees only video ads, and here little tolerance for spam, even

if it comes from a so-called "friend." Marketers can passively expose their personal networks to their preferences and invite friends to events, but Kristin and the other fake personas are useless, says Darren Barfield of Vancouver-based Capework Communications. "The value of the network is only as good as the person at the centre of the network," he says.

If there's truly gold to be mined in Facebook, it's using the platform in a hands-on way for other applications, says City University of New York mathematics professor and Internet expert Jeff Jarvis. Since Facebook



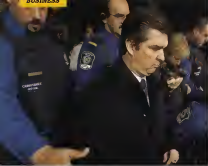
KRISTIN IS A SINGLE MOM WHO LIKES THE BEACH AND WANTS A NEW CAR. SHE ALSO DOESN'T EXIST.



ARE FRIENDS into a potential ad gold mine?

opened its platform, 24,000 applications have been added. One such application, "Super Wall," has more than 14 million installations, and each one of these applications allows the developer to sell advertising space and reach a new audience. Actual revenue so far are small, however, and whether it is enough to make Facebook profitable is an open question. But the learning process doesn't concern Jarvis. "At a point, Google didn't have an ad strategy either," he says.

Still, the pressure is on to find a way to convert all those avatars into dollars. As Ben Schacter, the CEO of Vancouver marketing firm Perry Partners, points out, venture capital won't last forever. "There are a lot of money-tying loops that have died down because there's no business model." ■



NO DOUBT: VINCENT LACROIX IS ALREADY IN TROUBLE, AND NOW FACES NEW FRAUD CHARGES

WHITE COLLARS

Three busts in a week, but the problems for financial cops remain

BY JAMES BURNETT • Former Nobel laureate George Joseph Davis was in his 40s when the company fund him, his 30s when the RCMP charged him last week with fraud, and, if Canada's history of prosecuting white-collar crime is any indication, he could be in his 60s by the time the case finally wraps up. "It'll be surprised if we see an end to these cases before 2015," says Craig Hineswood, former head of the RCMP's integrated market enforcement team (IMET) in Toronto. "How can anybody say that is an appropriate and good way to run our justice system."

When IMET teams were set up in cities across Canada in 2003 it was supposed to send a clear message to the world that the country could, and would, get tough on corporate crime. Instead, five years later, a series of high-profile busts have underscored that as strong with Canada's justice system.

The arrests last week were another striking example in corporate Canada. In Montreal, police charged two former executives of defendant investment firm Norbourg Asset Management with more than 900 counts of fraud, alleging the group had stolen out of 135 million. (Former Norbourg CEO Vincent

Lacroix is already serving 12 years in prison over securities violations.) The next day, officers in Toronto-capped lengthy investigations involving Enbridge and building products company Royal Group Technologies by laying charges against its men. These and two other former Norbit executives are accused of manipulating financial results at the fallen tech giant between 2002 and 2003. Meanwhile, the Montreal-based Vic De Zo, founder and former CEO of Royal Group, and two others of defrauding the company out of \$29 million by selling land to it at inflated prices. None of the allegations have been proven in court.

The Toronto-casualties glided along since 2004, earning the IMET teams stingy criticism over the lack of concrete results. In the U.S., police often lay charges within months of financial scandals coming to light. As if to drive home the point, last week the U.S. Justice Department arrested two Bear Stearns employees, less than a year after the collapse

of two hedge funds they managed. Critics point to a lack of leadership and managerial bungling at IMET as a cause for the delays. But to pin the blame solely on IMET is to overlook serious flaws in the justice system, anyone who has an intimate understanding of the issues. The fact is, police lack the investigative tools that finance widely available in other countries, especially the U.S. For instance, Canadian auditors have no power to compel witnesses to give information, in white-collar criminal cases, that makes it incredibly difficult to get accountants, executives and bankers to answer key questions, says Hineswood, who retired from the Toronto IMET team two years ago. The way it was under international teams American investigators can come to Canada and force witnesses to talk, in effect giving them more investigative power than Canadian police have.

After some time, Canadian police face the higher disclosure standards than in other countries. In huge fraud cases, that can mean millions of pages of documents must be prepared and stored to be ready to hand over to defense lawyers, even if only a few hundred pages are used by prosecutors. "It's like trying to run a relay race with a 30-lb. weight on your back," says Bill Mayhew, former head of Vancouver's IMET team.

Now that charges have been laid in the three cases, the long process of bringing them to trial will begin. Few expect speedy results. Canada's overburdened court system is only now hearing the case of two former U.S. executives accused of defrauding the defense finance company, seven years after charges were filed. Meanwhile, it took nine years for the En-X scandal to get to day in court, only to end with a not guilty verdict for the company's chief financial officer John Fiddlerhoff.

As for IMET, Kevin Harrison, who now heads the Toronto team, says his officers breathe on the heels, and the current economic turmoil could trigger the next big fraud. "When the economy starts to go rocky, people get angry and the bottom line doesn't look as good as it might," he says. "That gives rise to the potential for this kind of thing to happen, so it's a case where we can never let our guard down."

The question is, does IMET have the tools to make a difference? And how many years will pass before we can answer it? ■

HAMBURGERS MUST COME BEFORE DUTY

Staff Sgt. Arnie Kay, a leader for the U.S. Air Force, postponed his superior efforts to inspect the issue recently. Kay, stationed in Japan, had been asked to return from his trip to Michigan, but asked for an extension to attend the opening of a new White Castle restaurant, part of a U.S. chain of hamburger outlets. He explained that he would be "kind of embarrassed" if he missed the opening. Superior officials agreed to extend Kay's leave.

Why oil speculators are your friend



STEVE MAJCH

Last week, renowned U.S. law expert Joseph Lieberman issued a scathing plan to rein in the world oil price. As far as Lieberman and many of his congressional colleagues are concerned, the sharp and painful rise in energy prices over the past year is a source of a shadowy cloud of unaccountable market "speculators" manipulating consumers with no regard for the laws of supply and demand. His plan would prohibit investment (like pension and hedge funds) with more than \$100 million in assets from investing in energy and agricultural commodities.

No longer, this kind of restriction would have been considered draconian, if not outright bonkers. But Lieberman has on his side a Congress desperate to assign blame, and pander to consumers' fears over rising pump prices. What they need is a scapegoat, and neither this top legislative finance and budget fund manager George Soros gives to them. Some lawmakers in Congress and political finger-pointers at the alternative credit group "speculators" as the source of their energy woes.

Soros said many important things in his testimony. For instance, he said there are real and legitimate reasons for rising prices. He also admitted that he is not really an expert on energy markets. But there were key points worth noting. He was not misled by the central theme of his address—that two oil markets are in the midst of an unresolvable bubble, being inflated and manipulated by shadowy and unaccountable traders, driving the market to insane and unsustainable heights. This assertion was seconded by another prominent hedge fund manager, Michael Maier, and has quickly been adopted by a host of commentators who use such to argue their case. It's something they should all be jumping on.

The most recent voice to join the Soros-Lieberman choir is Mohamed Elmaghrabi, the rating, which conspiracy theorists and president of Iran. The trend of laying blame on "complexity, fake and manipulative" Almaghrabi said in a column published last week. "It is very clear that viable and inevitable factors are manipulating prices in a false way with political and economic aims." Clearly, some political conspiracy play just as well in Tehran as in Washington. Hence, Lieberman's businessmen if we could just stop Wall Street from re-

speculative bets about future prices we wouldn't be in this fix.

The logic of the shadowy speculator may be a politically expedient myth to win votes. But it's also a diversion from the truth about our energy markets.

Consider a little recent history. Back in July 2004, with oil prices at US\$40 a barrel, analysts at PFC Energy warned clients that prices were too high to be sustained, and that speculators were playing "a key role" in driving the market. By March, prices had



Are shady traders really running the oil markets?

climbed to US\$66 and Steve Henke, professor of applied economics at Johns Hopkins University's school of management, expert on commodity trading, said "we're in the stages of a bull market that's about to collapse." Privately, Henke's speculation is that the market is one of the most volatile financial markets in the world. Henke predicted oil would fall to about US\$20 a barrel within months. By September, oil was at US\$46 and Republican Senator John Dicker introduced a gasoline tax to protect consumers from "profiteers and speculators" driving prices to excessive and irrational heights.

The reason there has been such a steep climb is that George W. Bush's U.S. troops invaded Iraq, and his only grand scheme as the price has risen. That's a coincidence to set a "lie" price for oil, and their answer will always be about 30 per cent less than we're paying today. When oil was \$60, people thought it should be \$40. When it was \$100, then \$70 seemed reasonable. Today, most would set some drop to \$100 a barrel. The underlying concern is that the only way the oil industry can manipulate the market would go away, we could afford to fill up the tank again. The only thing the oil market has to fear is fear itself.

But fear, in this case, is not an artificial pressure, it's a real one. It's a very complex pressure, it's a real Wall Street bubble. Fear is a real, fundamental and questionable climate of oil prices. We're talking about a real reason, upon which we are currently dependent, and the bulk of which has been based on unstable and often hostile interests. Geopolitics, economics, natural disasters and old-fashioned paranoia are all factors that can and do have serious implications for the stability of supply. The "fear premium" isn't a sham. It's real and it's rational.

In that sort of environment, speculators aren't the enemy. In fact they play an essential role in the market. Speculators make predictions about the future direction of prices and buy futures contracts, either to protect themselves against rapid price swings or to make a profit. If their predictions are wrong, they lose a whole lot of money and don't get the problem. But if they're right, they actually reduce volatility by being hedged. The future market is the market price. As Kevin Hassett, director of economic policy studies at the American Enterprise Institute, wrote recently, "Our actions are stabilizing speculators in good." Mark Perry, a professor of economics and finance at the University of Michigan, puts it another way. "Speculators don't determine market forces, they respond to market forces of supply and demand," he wrote recently. "Speculators can't be blamed for high oil prices."

But that doesn't mean politicians won't try. We have a demand problem in the middle, growing too fast, a supply problem (limited resources and questionable capacity for increases), and a reliability problem (critical shortages). Maybe all those fears are overblown, and maybe oil will settle down over the next few months. But these factors are out there. They are the factors that the oil price. They are the factors that the market is not going away. And we are the people who are going to have to live with them. ■

STEVE MAJCH@MACLEANSTHEGREGG.COM

EMPLOYEE
OF THE
WEEK



🍁 SPECIAL CANADA DAY REPORT 🍁

HOW CANADA STOLE THE AMERICAN DREAM

The numbers are in. Compared to the U.S., we work less, live longer, enjoy better health and have more sex. And get this: now we're wealthier too.
BY DUNCAN HOOD

To be an American is to be the best. Every American believes this. Their sports championships are not U.S. championships, they're world championships. Their economies aren't the largest in the States, they're the largest on the planet. Their armies don't defend just America, they defend freedom. Like the perpetual little brother, Canadians have always lived in the shadow of our American neighbours. We mock them for their unbalanced ways, their bench rules and their inequality, but it's always been the other way around. After all, says University of Edinburgh sociologist Ronald Bibby, a leading scholar of social trends,

"Americans grow up with the sincere belief that their nation is a nation that is unique and special, bitterly envious by something greater to be blessed and to be a blessing to people around the globe." Canadians can't compare with that.

But it turns out that while they've been out conquering the world, here in Canada we've been quietly working away at building better lives. While they've been promoting happiness, we've been achieving it.

How do we know? I've just here to look at the numbers. For our Canada Day special issue this year, Maclean's compared Canadians and Americans in every facet of our lives. We scoured census reports, polls, surveys, scientific studies, policy papers and consumer databases. We looked at who lives longer, who works more, who spends more time with friends, who travels more and who has more sex. We even found out who eats more vegetables.

After digging through the data, here's what we found: the stud, underpaid Canadian is dead. Believe it or not, we now have more wealth than Americans, even though we work shorter hours. We drink more often, live

GRANT FAIN/GETTY IMAGES

live longer and have fewer diseases. We have more sex, more net partners and we're more adventurous in bed, but we have fewer teen pregnancies and fewer sexually transmitted diseases. We spend more time with family and friends, and more time exploring the world. Even in crime we come out ahead: we're just as prone to hook the law, but when we do it, we don't get shot. Most of the time, we don't even go to jail.

The data shows that it's the Canadians who are living it up, while Americans roll away, working longer hours to pay their mounting

CANADIANS ARE WEALTHIER THAN AMERICANS

Americans used to be wealthier than us, but no more. Yes, they have bigger houses and nicer cars, but they brought it all on credit. When you look at our net worth, which is what we have when we add up the value of everything we own and subtract what we owe, you find that the median Canadian family is 30 per cent richer.

**Median family net worth
(adjusted for purchasing power)**

Canada	U.S.
US\$122,600	US\$93,100

**Median household income
(adjusted for purchasing power)**

Canada	U.S.
US\$44,325	US\$46,325

Per capita personal debt

Canada	U.S.
US\$23,450	US\$40,250

**Average size of a one-family house
(in square feet)**

Canada	U.S.
2,000	2,520

**Per cent of annual household
expenditure spent on housing**

Canada	U.S.
19	34

**Per cent of disposable income spent
on personal consumption**

Canada	U.S.
95	96

Sources

Net worth: Statistics Canada "Survey of Financial Security" (original 2006 figure \$41.400 adjusted by 2006 CPI to \$57,200); U.S. Federal Reserve "Survey of Consumer Finances" (2004); Income: Statistics Canada "Household Income in Canada: 2001 Data" (original 2001 figure \$43,834 adjusted by 2005 CPI to \$44,325); U.S. Census Bureau "Median Household Income in Current Dollars" (2004); House size: Statistics Canada "Housing and Tenure in Canada: 2006" (2006); Personal debt: Statistics Canada "Household Income in Canada: 2001 Data" (original 2001 figure \$23,450 adjusted by 2005 CPI to \$23,450); U.S. Census Bureau "Personal Debt: 2004" (2004); Per cent of disposable income spent on personal consumption: Statistics Canada "Household Income in Canada: 2001 Data" (original 2001 figure 95 per cent); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Consumption Expenditures: 2004" (2004).

bills. The wealth numbers, in particular, are shocking. As of 2005, the median family in Canada was worth \$181,326,000, according to Statistics Canada, while the U.S. Federal Reserve pegged the median American family at \$181,326,000. Those figures, the most recent available, already include an adjustment for our higher prices, and thanks to the rising loonie, Canadians are likely even farther ahead today. We're ahead mainly because Americans carry far more debt than we do, and because that the median Canadian family is a full 10 per cent wealthier than the median American family. "The fact that we're now richer is a big reversal," says Jack Mintz, former president of the C.D. Howe Institute and the current Palmer Chair in public policy at the University of Calgary. "It's a huge change in the way we view the world."

Mintz points out that it wasn't all chalking up that we were much poorer than the Americans. Just think back to the 1980s when our dollar was worth 66 American cents, inflation was raging, our real wages were dropping and our productivity was... well, it was just embarrassing. "From 1987 to 1997 in particular, we had terrible economic growth," says Mintz. "By the time we reached 1999, we were way behind the U.S. in per capita income and everything else." Back then, he notes, the newspapers were packed with dire warnings of brain drain. Canadian incomes were so low compared to Americans, our best and brightest were fleeing the country.

Today, it's the reverse, and families such as the Nays, his wife, Polly, and their son are moving the other way. May, who's 41 and now works in accounting at the Ontario College of Art & Design in Toronto, says he packed his bags and left his home in tiny Monterey, Calif., for a new life in Canada two years ago. And just as he did it for a change of pace, "The academic salaries here are much higher," he says. "When I was working as an assistant professor in California, I was making \$15,000, but in Canada, that equates to about \$20,000."

How did this happen? Canada offers more cash ahead when you look at quality things like quality of life. And since when was a richer Mitt Romney the crime lord, the boom in commodities, and lower public policy. He says that over the past decade productivity growth in the U.S. has slowed, while we've been backing away from our government debt and lowering taxes. In short, as a nation, we've been doing everything right, while the U.S. has been doing everything wrong.

When you look at how individual Canadians and American families make and spend their money, it gets even more interesting. The numbers show that our median household incomes are about the same, at or less



★ IN THE U.S. they spend, spend, spend. Can't afford it? Just put it on plastic.

they were back in 2005 when the most recent figures came out. That year the median household income in Canada was about \$18,444, 100, after you adjust it for the exchange rate and our lower purchasing power, while the American median was US\$45,160. Later then, the loonie had gained on the U.S. dollar, so we're likely missing the gap. But while our incomes may be similar to American incomes, we're not much wealthier because we have less debt. When you make that a good measure of how rich you are—figure out your net worth you should add up everything you have and subtract what you owe. And, as Mintz points out, we're a lot more. Here in Canada the average amount of personal debt per person is \$181,440. In the U.S. it's a whopping \$184,620. And all those numbers are from 2005, just before their housing market dipped into a sinkhole. If you looked at the numbers now, you'd find that Americans are even farther behind, because their largest asset—their house—is worth less. "There has been a lot of destruction of wealth in the U.S. over the past few years," says Mintz, "and that would affect the net worth figures significantly. I would suspect that they would be even worse off today."

how the neoclassical approach spends grand debt. Gerry Van Boven grew up in southern Ontario but moved to the U.S. in 1989. Now he's 37 and living in Port Lauderdale, Fla. He says his American friends seem genuinely puzzled by his actions to load up on large piles of debt so he can buy a big luxury car and a master house. "Most of the people that I know who have moved here have a lot more to be happy than I am, and they think that's quite normal," he says. "They're like, 'Can't afford it? I'll put it on plastic.' Whereas I was brought up to believe that if you can't afford to buy it, you can't afford it."

The numbers confirm that Americans like to spend big. They have bigger houses that we do, averaging about 2,500 sq. ft.,

which said you have to support the economy, you have to get out to the malls." Mintz agrees, pointing out that the big tax break in 1989 Americans got on their mortgage interest also contributes to their debt. "The typical Canadian will borrow to buy a house and then over time he'll pay off the mortgage," Mintz says. "In the U.S. the behaviour is very different. There, people have learned to buy their houses, but they never pay it off. They have a mortgage all through their life."

Concededly, Canadians who want down to live in the U.S. say their housing expense is compared to only 19 per cent of their income. They spend about 34 per cent of their annual household expenditure on their houses, compared to just 19 per cent here. They also love big cars. In the U.S., luxury cars and SUVs make up 21 per cent of the market, whereas in Canada, they make up only 11 per cent. The most popular model overall in the U.S. is the midsize Toyota Camry, whereas in Canada it's the basic Honda Civic. "They like the big SUVs here especially," says Van Boven, "or at least they did. A good friend of mine went out and bought one of those big GMC Yukons a while back, but now gas is at \$4 a gallon. I saw him the other day and asked what he was going to get rid of it. 'Yeah,' he said. 'I don't own it yet.'"

Tibby, the sociologist, says the great American debt load is a direct result of their relative lack of fear for the best "American culture is more consumer-oriented than to more interest and more expensive marketplace," he says. "My sense is that more dollars are spent per capita on advertising, for example. Little wonder that the per capita debt is considerably higher in the U.S. than in Canada. It is largely a function of the aggressive and successful marketing efforts of American companies."

Heathcote, too, is helping to keep Americans in a state of awe, and for all the same reasons. Is the U.S., as long as you have a good American plan, you have access to the best health care in the world. MRI machines are available on a 24-hour basis, there's plenty

CANADIANS WORK LESS AND SPEND MORE TIME WITH FRIENDS
Canadians work fewer hours than Americans and thus more vacation time. As a result, we can spend more time with friends and family—and drink more too.

Average number of hours worked per week	
Canada	U.S.
34.6	37.9
Per cent who work 45 hours a week or more	
Canada	U.S.
30	38
Number of vacation days earned by the average employed adult each year	
Canada	U.S.
17	14
Vacation days actually taken	
Canada	U.S.
16	11
Per cent who spend 8 to 10 hours per week with friends	
Canada	U.S.
29	24
Per cent of parents who have dinner at home with the family every night	
Canada	U.S.
40	28
Per cent who consume alcoholic drinks at least 1 to 5 times a week	
Canada	U.S.
27	19
Per cent of household expenditure that's spent on alcohol	
Canada	U.S.
1.5	1.0
Percent of household expenditure that's spent on vehicle purchases	
Canada	U.S.
4.5	7.1
Luxury, large and sport vehicles as a percentage of light vehicle sales	
Canada	U.S.
11.0	21.3
Top car model by sales	
Canada	U.S.
Honda Civic	Toyota Camry

Sources

Hours worked (2004): Statistics Canada "Survey of Financial Security" (original 2004 figure 34.6 hours adjusted by 2005 CPI to 34.6 hours); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics "Current Employment Statistics" (2004); Vacation days (2004): Statistics Canada "Household Income in Canada: 2001 Data" (original 2001 figure 17 days adjusted by 2005 CPI to 17 days); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Consumption Expenditures: 2004" (2004); Per cent of household expenditure on alcohol (2004): Statistics Canada "Household Income in Canada: 2001 Data" (original 2001 figure 1.5 per cent); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Consumption Expenditures: 2004" (2004); Per cent of household expenditure on vehicle purchases (2004): Statistics Canada "Household Income in Canada: 2001 Data" (original 2001 figure 4.5 per cent); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Consumption Expenditures: 2004" (2004); Top car model by sales (2004): Statistics Canada "Household Income in Canada: 2001 Data" (original 2001 figure 11.0 per cent); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Consumption Expenditures: 2004" (2004).



IN CANADA these couples who like to marry put it off as long as they can

groom area of the country."

Popsize cites a 2007 survey from the Culture and Media Institute in Virginia, which found that nearly 31 per cent of the U.S. population is religiously orthodox. Within this segment, nearly 70 per cent consider sex between unmarried adults "sinful." The survey also found that only half of Americans—a group it called "independents"—don't fully agree that orthodox values, but still tend to side with that group on extension of social security.

Ironically, it's not just marriage rates that are higher in the U.S.; divorce rates are too. They're especially high in the Bible belt, says Stephanie Koonin, author and family studies teacher at Evergreen State College in Olympia, Wash. Koonin explains that better-educated people in the more liberal states tend to marry later and stay together longer. In these areas, she says, "marriage is no longer what you do in order to have sex; it's what you do to make a statement about your relationship." Koonin adds that Americans may try to live together at some point, but not for any longer than five years. "In Quebec," she says, "you have really long-term cohabitation that act as a substitute for marriage."

Meanwhile, Acta Le Bonardis, a professor and Canada Research Chair in Social Statistics and Family Change at McGill University, says Canadians, in their new acceptance of common-law arrangements, have come full circle. "For a long time my friends in the U.S. thought we were more socially conservative," she says. "Now we're the open ones."

But what about those conservative Americans who divorce far more than Canadians do? Repetitive has a theory about that too. America is the ultimate consumer society, he says. There, if one spouse becomes inactive, people just pick another. ■

GOOD HEALTH, FOR LESS

We're much healthier than Americans, even though we pay half as much for health care

BY ALEXANDRA BRIMO • Maybe it's the weather, eating fruits and vegetables more. Maybe it's the public health care. Maybe it's the fact that we eat twice as many fruits and veggies. But whatever it is, one thing's for sure: Canadians are a lot healthier than Americans.

It's an issue that used to be hotly debated, but a few years ago a massive Harvard Medical School study settled it once and for all. The study analyzed surveys of more than 6,000 people and found that not only are Canadians thinner and more active than Americans, but we're less likely to have almost any disease you can think of, including diabetes, asthma, heart disease and major depression. (Seasonal companions by other groups have since proved beyond a doubt that the bulk of Canada is alive and well, literally.) When you look at life expectancy and infant mortality—the leading indicators of a country's health—we beat the Americans hands down. Canadians now have life expectancies of 77.6 years, compared to 74.9 years in the U.S., while our women are living 84.6 years compared to 81.4 years abroad. The leading cause of death here, only 4.3 infant deaths for every 1,000 live births, compared to 6.8 in the States.

The fact that we're healthier than Americans is something you agree you realize that they spend a couple of percent more each year on health care to buy each and every one of them a slightly used Honda Civic. In 2005 their combined public and private expenditure was US\$6,684 per person, while we spent just US\$3,326. Follow me: we're in health? More experts agree it's a combination of three factors: we take better care of ourselves, we take better care of our jobs, and we only intervene with medical insurance when necessary.

We take better care of ourselves by eating well and exercising more. It's boring—but it works. Here we probably owe a huge debt to the blending studios and bulging biceps of ParticipACTION's Bill and Jonnie, and even the colorful membership raps of Canada's Food Guide. A recent Arizona State University study found that our public education campaign, coupled with better quality produce (especially the best apples get shipped here and Americans have to make do with what's left over), have resulted in Canadians consuming twice as many servings of fruits

and vegetables per day as our U.S. cousins. We're also much less likely to report living a sedentary lifestyle (6.3 per cent of us admit to being chronic couch potatoes, versus 13.6 per cent in the States), and we're less likely to call ourselves obese (18 per cent of us have trouble seeing our toes, compared to 32 per cent in the U.S.).

Dr. Stewart Cooper, who moved to North Canada after working as a family practitioner in Canada for 10 years, says part of it is cultural. America is indeed a nation of Hooter Burgers, addicted to doughnuts, Twinkies and greasy triple-burgers with onions. "When it comes to food, Americans have a culture of

CANADIANS LIVE LONGER AND HAVE LESS DISEASE

Meatier, which indicates you take at-least-a-third more mortality or prevalence of disease—this is all the same thing. Canadians are healthier. Not bad considering they pay almost twice as much for care.

Life expectancy for men (in years)

Canada	U.S.
77.6	75.2

Life expectancy for women (in years)

Canada	U.S.
82.6	80.4

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Canada	U.S.
5.3	6.8

Per cent with heart disease

Canada	U.S.
5.5	5.9

Per cent with diabetes

Canada	U.S.
4.7	6.7

Per cent of women who are obese

Canada	U.S.
19	33

Per cent of men who are obese

Canada	U.S.
17	31

Public and private health care spending per person each year

Canada	U.S.
US\$3,326	US\$6,401

Sources

Life expectancy: World Health Statistics Yearbook (Oct 2005). Obesity: Health at a Glance 2006. Heart disease and diabetes (2002): Access to Care. Infant and child health: Statistics Canada. United States and Canada: American Journal of Public Health, July 2006.



IN CANADA we're more active, and we eat twice as many fruits and veggies

meat," he says. "They like all you can eat buffets, large portions, and buttered drinks. Canadians tend to show more restraint." He notes that Canadians have fewer cars per capita, and we're much more likely to hoof it to the corner store. (Just FYI, as a civics professor at the City University of New York, adds that Americans also seem to have more faith that their system can cure them if things go wrong, so they may take fewer preventive measures. "Americans don't take as good care of themselves because they don't believe

deducted that the main problem with the American system is that a lot of sick people can't afford to pay in-order people with insurance in the U.S., "people without health insurance have developed financial problems when they get sick," says Cathy Schram, senior vice-president of the Commonwealth Fund. "When the new insurance is assigned a sharp spike in the number of people with health insurance who still can't afford their medical bills." It's estimated that about 25 million Americans who have insurance still have problems paying their bills, mainly because of high deductibles, limits on what the insurance can pay up to for pre-existing conditions are almost universal, and insurance pay

out amounts. Because of those high costs, a shocking 34 per cent of Americans who have insurance have decided to forgo care they needed at some point, while 66 per cent of those without insurance have done the same. Meanwhile in Canada, only 12 per cent say they have gone without care because of the cost.

Given the Americans who can afford it do get great care. There's more high-tech equipment, such as MRI and CT scanners, more specialists per person, and, on the shorter waiting times. A Commonwealth survey of doctor visits revealed that Canadians are twice as likely to wait four hours or longer to the emergency room than their American

cousins. We also have to wait longer to see our specialists, and we're twice as likely to wait four months or longer for elective or elective surgery surgery such as hip replacements. "If you could an American they would have to wait three months for a cancer program or something like that, they would find it completely unacceptable," says Dr. David Ladd, who now practices in Vancouver, Que., after working for 12 years in the States. Canadians, on the other hand, can place a little, then quietly wait.

Some believe that longer waiting times aren't always bad thing. Canadian doctors are more likely to adopt a wait-and-see approach, says Ladd. They tend to resist clear of invasive procedures and use of the body as much as possible. For instance, if you have back problems in Canada, doctors will try acupuncture, chiropractic, and physiotherapy before surgery, whereas in America, the opening threat is often the first step. But according to a study of back surgery by the University of Kansas Medical Center, while the Canadian approach is cheaper, it doesn't produce as good long-term results. "It takes medicine isn't always a good thing," says Ladd. So do your own research. Canada's health-care system, for a while, and look out those things go for your public system. And yes, after your longest time, in you at their hour after hour, it's nothing your internal copy of Maclean's, patiently waiting to see the doctor. ■

CANADIAN HEALTH CARE: JEFFREY M. HARRIS

CANADIANS HAVE MORE SEX, BUT FEWER TEEN PREGNANCIES
 Canadians have more sex than Americans, but we're less likely to have teen pregnancies or sexually transmitted diseases. Why? Because we're more likely to use condoms.

Per cent who have sex at least once a week

Canada	U.S.
59	53

Minutes spent having sex per session

Canada	U.S.
37	35

Sex sessions per year

Canada	U.S.
100	83

Lifetime number of sex partners reported by men

Canada	U.S.
23	13

Lifetime number of sex partners reported by women

Canada	U.S.
10	9

Average number of sexual activities engaged in (role play, bondage, etc.)

Canada	U.S.
5.1	4.2

Per cent of teens who say they used a condom the last time they had sex

Canada	U.S.
76	62

Number of teen pregnancies per 100,000 teen females

Canada	U.S.
3,050	7,200

Number of teen girls with chlamydia per 100,000 population

Canada	U.S.
1,367	2,863

Sources

Sex weekly minutes: sex partners, sexual satisfaction and sexual activities available from 2007-08 Survey of Sexual Health; Canadian Survey of Sexual Health; Family Inequality; Canadian Council on Social Development; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Public Health Agency for Canada; U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

who decide to live a public chastity vow. While we're supposed to treat of the same moral guidelines here, messages that describe teens as "alternating, ambivalent and socially unacceptable" are far more common in Canada than in the U.S., says the Guttmacher Institute's Canada report.

All in all, it seems we have more sex with fewer negative consequences because we're



IN CANADA we not only have more sex, but we're more comfortable in it.

less afraid of it. According to McKay, "countries with more liberal attitudes to sex tend to have lower teen pregnancy and STD rates." When young people grow up with a better awareness of sexuality, he explains, "it actually leads them to be more cautious, because they're armed to make better decisions." Adds Johnson, "Canadians have the language to talk about sex. They may be a little embarrassed,

but they don't find cheap or silly doing it." Landry, for one, thinks the U.S. is the last place Canada should look for advice on how to handle sex. If we're looking for role models, he says we'd do well to look to western Europe, which is even more liberal. Not a bad idea. After all, according to the Danisco survey, the French are having 38 per cent more sex than even we are. ■

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Newmarket, Ontario resident

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THE POPULAR TOURIST

Americans stay in America, but 'world-aware' Canadians travel the globe

BY KATE LUNAN • For anyone who's headed hopped through Europe, stretched out on a Thai beach or caught the bus from San Jose to San Juan de los Rios, the Canada flag patch—while seems to adorn every other backpack—is a familiar sight. These days, you can find a Canadian in just about every corner of the globe. Americans, not so much. In fact, we're about three times more likely to travel abroad than U.S. residents, who prefer to stay at home.

Canadians and Americans both tend to take about five leisure trips a year, whether it's a week in Paris or a couple of days at grandma's house, says Stefan Hilgert, a tourism professor at the University of Guelph. But while Canadians generally spend at least one of those outside the country, Americans "tend to stay in America." In 2006, Canadians took about 71,000 overnight trips outside the country per 100,000 people, compared to 24,000 for Americans. (That must be why about half of us have a passport, while less than a third of Americans do.)

And while most of our travel is still to the U.S., other destinations are more popular with Canadians than ever before: our overseas travel set a record in 2006, with 25,000 overnight trips to 50 U.S. countries per 100,000 people. We make good guests, too. A 2006 Expedia survey found Canadians were among the most popular tourists in America, with a "most polite" rating, but they also ranked "least well-behaved."

Why are Canadians so fond of leaving? According to Mike Trethewey, chief economist for InterVISTA Consulting in Vancouver, we tend to be much more "world-aware" than our U.S. counterparts. Indeed, a 2006 study showed that almost two-thirds of Americans aged 18 to 24 could not find Iraq on a map (another 88 per cent could not locate Afghanistan). Canadians, meanwhile, tend to follow world news stories as closely as their own, a 2006 Environics Research poll revealed. When it comes to travel, "we're not scared of trying food we can't pronounce," says University of Waterloo tourism professor Stephen Smith. "Americans tend to be more conservative about that."

They're more conservative with their vacation time, too. With just two weeks of holiday a year, Americans get three dull days less than we do. And while the number of busi-

ness trips we make is roughly the same, even when Americans go on holiday, they can't stop thinking about the office. Almost a quarter report checking their work e-mail or voice mail on vacation, according to a 2006 survey for Expedia.com.

Canada's diverse population contributes to our frequent flyer status. "You'll see air travel follow immigration patterns," Trethewey says, with many trips taken to visit relatives and friends in the old country. From Vancouver, for instance, there's a non-stop flight to Manila available, largely because "your typical Philippine migrant will travel back to the home country once a year," he says.

Butler's home geography and diverse may be the two biggest reasons we're so fond of travelling outside the country. A lot of short-haul travel from Canada comes in international form. "Toronto's colleges will fly from Vancouver to Seattle just to catch a 'Mariners' game. For Americans working east, and so on, many destinations are a short car trip away. We have to look farther afield. In 2006, nearly Mexico replaced the U.K. as our nearest destination (after the U.S.), with 2,640 overnight visits per 100,000. Of all our trips to the U.S., Canadians spend the most time and money in Florida. Those who go spend an average of 18 nights—and \$1,137 per visit—in the Sunshine State.

And while Americans flock to destinations offering "dining, shopping and entertainment," Elliot says, we're more inclined to visit family and friends. We'd rather save a backpack and stay

WE TAKE THREE TIMES AS MANY TRIPS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

While both Canadians and Americans take about the same number of leisure trips each year, we're much more likely to go to a foreign country. This is partly because we're more world-aware—but it's also because there are fewer fun destinations at home.

Average number of leisure trips each person takes per year	
Canada	5.2
U.S.	5.2

Of those trips, this number which are to foreign destinations	
Canada	1.2
U.S.	0.2

Number of overnight trips taken outside of the country per year (per 100,000 population)	
Canada	71,000
U.S.	24,000

Per cent of citizens with a passport	
Canada	50
U.S.	30

Top foreign destination	
Canada	U.S.
	Mexico

Sources

Leisure trips (2006): Statistics Canada; U.S. Dept. of Commerce (2007) and U.S. Travel Industry Association (2007). Overnight trips and foreign destinations (2006): Statistics Canada and U.S. Department of Commerce. Passport (2006): U.S. State Dept.

with them, too (Americans get far less holiday).

And that, of course, is another reason we're going abroad in greater numbers—with the Canadian dollar sagging, we can afford it. ■



IN THE U.S., busy takes less holiday time, and a quarter keep checking their e-mail

WHEN THE RHYTHM GOES WRONG

A genetic heart disorder is killing young people—and going undetected

BY GAVIN GILLI • "I'm swimming," said Taylor Allen, jumping into the hot tub, using the thing used for dirty. It was a Saturday night in late April, and she and her friends were hanging out in the backyard of a parent's house just outside of Kingston, Ont. Taylor, a tall, strawberry-blond 16-year-old, suggested that in between dips they jump on the trampoline. She wanted to watch up in the water first, though. Her cousin in Taylor started to step into the tub, she became highly-balanced. Seconds later, she collapsed onto the ground.

As first her friends thought she was joking, but they quickly realized that she was serious. They carried Taylor inside, onto a couch and called 911. They couldn't feel a pulse. Frantic, her friends and the paramedics tried to resuscitate her. She was sped to emergency, where doctors and nurses pumped her chest, but only got a few bluffs. They asked Taylor's father, Ken Allen, who had been taken to the hospital, into the operating room to see if the sound of his voice would make any difference. "Taylor, is Dad. I know you can hear me. Breathe, honey, breathe," he yelled at her. The medical team, in tears by now, worked for over an hour, but Taylor lasted 20 minutes at most. "I didn't have to be a doctor to know that she was already gone."

Ken Allen, a straight-talking senior officer with the Canadian Service of Canada, in charge of the drug detector dog program, was stunned and desperate for an explanation. "Brain aneurysms, that's what I was thinking," he says now. The family were not dead within a day or so that a cause of death couldn't be found. The coroner reported he had to assume full play: Taylor's body was then taken by police escort to Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children for autopsy. "I was numb," Allen says of the ordeal. "I wanted to go with them," but he couldn't. "This is a police investigation. We prefer you not to come," he recalls the cops telling him.

Within the day, the Allen got a call from the head of cardiology Kingston, Dr. Chris Simpson, saying that last play was not, in fact, the cause of death. So what, then? Taylor, it was discovered, had arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia. Ken Allen was more confused. "When I learned it was ARVC [it] pretty much [sic], 'What the hell is that?'"

He isn't the first grieving parent with that question. More than 2,400 families across the country affected by the lethal heart rhythm disorder such as ARVC are lined with the Canadian Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndromes (SADS) Foundation, which promotes awareness. Heart arrhythmias aren't uncommon. At least one in 100 people may have some type of heart rhythm disorder, says Dr. Joel Birch, a pediatric cardiologist at Sick Kids. As many as one in 2,000 people have ARVC, which causes muscle cells in the heart to degenerate. Eventually, the heart becomes fatty, fibrous, weak and scarred, especially on the right side.

Like most genetic heart rhythm problems, the story of ARVC is that it often affects otherwise healthy, young athletes. Taylor played just about every sport. "One of the most compelling things about this story is that it's not unique," says Peter Haddad, director of SADS, which is based in Minneapolis, Ore. "Unfortunately, situations like that at the Allen family occur regularly. Kids sleeping through the night."

One of the biggest reasons, experts say, is because disorders such as ARVC go as undetected. The symptoms—fainting when experiencing physical activity, emotional distress when excited, arrhythmias and heart palpitations—are often ignored or misdiagnosed. A 2005 Swedish study concluded that among young people "the symptoms preceding sudden cardiac death were common but often misinterpreted." In other cases, there are no warning signs, just a mysterious sudden death. "A doctoring in a family play with a message who could save. A son who ran the car off the road into a tree. People who die in an accident when there are no advance and conditions, it's a single-car accident and no drugs or alcohol," Haddad explains. There's even talk in research com-



HEART ARRHYTHMIAS CAN BE TREATED—IF THEY ARE PROPERLY DIAGNOSED



A FAMILY'S HEARTBREAK: Ken Allen's daughter Taylor, 16, collapsed while getting into her hot tub and couldn't be revived.

munities that sudden infant death syndrome may have been, for years, improperly identified in babies who actually suffered from one of these heart rhythm conditions.

With Taylor, there was no flag, but they were recognized quickly. Nearly a year earlier she had passed out on the soccer field and was taken by ambulance to the ER where they ran blood and urine tests, an electrocardiogram and put her on IV. Taylor recovered quickly, and the medical staff couldn't locate abnormalities. Her father remembers then saying, "She's 15. Maybe she stood up too quickly. It might be her menstrual cycle or that she broke up with her boyfriend." Allen now argues that over not putting his heart

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES MURPHY

The interview occurred in both sessions has been that Allen and Haddad have now both been tested and passed, JGCI, MRI and genetic analysis to determine whether they and their other children have one of these disorders. (The Allen family is awaiting results, though one son has complained of ARVC symptoms. Haddad's daughter has been diagnosed with long QT.) Extended family should be examined too since the chance of passing on an inherited heart rhythm disorder can be high—in the case of ARVC, that's a 50 per cent risk.

The same month that Taylor Allen died, scientists at Memorial University in St. John's, Nfld., published a study in the *American Journal of Human Genetics*

showing that, after years of research, a gene mutation responsible for a subtype of ARVC had been identified. (There are thought to be 11 subtypes, the underlying genetic cause of seven is known.) JGCI, the scientist Terry Lynn Young, a molecular geneticist and one of the authors, can be "fired." The heart goes into spasm, and the person may faint, recover and live, or faint and never get up again." It's found in families that show about the prevalence of ARVC—10 per cent of young people are going to have no cause of death on autopsy," explains cardiologist Birch, who helped create the guide. "And if you know someone's aggressively, then 30 to 40 percent of them can be explained by a heart rhythm disorder."

Ken Allen's family, doctors, coaches and friends to be vigilant. "The aware of the symptoms. It's very common. But if you're going to make an error, make it on the side of safety," he says. "It's not going to make any more errors when it comes to my children." Birch agrees. "When the public recognizes that fainting can be a life-saving sign of a problem rather than just brushing it off, the more it will help me take care of patients rather than take care of the patient's families after a person has died. I'd much rather do that."

"These are treatable conditions," says Joel Birch. "You can prevent sudden death when you're who suffer from ARVC—the younger version was 19. 'Haddad's been dead,'" says Kathy Haddad, a genetic counselor and co-author as well. "Knowledge of family history can save your life."

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symptoms are identified. That's why it's so important" is the message. Depending on the specific heart rhythm disorder, treatment ranges from medication to pacemakers or defibrillators to open-heart surgery. With one treatment, 50 per cent of men who have the ARVC gene mutation will not live to see age 40, nor will fewer than 20 percent of women. What's more, adds Haddad, "80 per cent of men won't see 30, and 20 per cent of women won't," if they don't get medical help. (In other types of ARVC and heart disorders the gender difference is not so dramatic.)

There are also treatment programs acrossing programs for young athletes who want to play organized sports. That happens in Italy, where ARVC is acute in the northern region of Padua. But the logistics of implementing screens—on who, at what age, at what cost—have made progress slow so far. SADS is in a "We believe in screening," explains Haddad, though she suggests it would likely start in one school district as a case study. "We think it should be universally applied. We're just not sure what it should look like in Canada yet, and neither

are physicians." Still, there are some signs of a growing awareness of ARVC and similar disorders. Recently, Ontario adopted new guidelines for coaches and forensic pathologists to use on cases where cause of death cannot be immediately identified and last play is not suspected. "Twenty to 30 per cent of young people are going to have no cause of death on autopsy," explains cardiologist Birch, who helped create the guide. "And if you know someone's aggressively, then 30 to 40 percent of them can be explained by a heart rhythm disorder."

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WHEN EATING BREAKFAST, MAKE IT A BIG ONE
Filling a big breakfast—as much as half the caloric intake for a full day—may be a great way to lose weight. A U.S. study found that men who ate a big breakfast could lose weight faster than those who ate a small breakfast. After eight months, losing weight found to have lost 10 kg (22 lbs) compared to a group of normal men—a low, low-carb diet who initially lost weight but gained it back.



Mike Lunn
Swimming Coach



David Ross
Swimming Coach



Peter Zillman
Wrestling Coach



Peter Schmitt
Hockey Coach



Peter Lutz
Swimming Coach



Sandra Feltz
Coach



Kevin Cook
Coach



Melissa Duggan
Coach



Lauren Williams
Coach



David Hest
Coach



Maria Jones
Coach



Justin Smith
Coach



Alan Langer
Coach



Mike Jensen
Coach



John Smith
Coach



Sandra Berman
Coach



Kevin Jones
Coach



Lindsay Smith
Coach



Matthew Williams
Coach



Mike Jones
Coach

ON THE ROAD TO GOLD, A LITTLE GREEN GOES A LONG WAY.



At General Motors, we're not content to simply cheer on our athletes. We're committing \$5.2 million to Canada's best. Our GM Making Dreams Possible program awards 10 grants annually to high performance coaches and their Olympic hopeful athletes - the 2004 recipients are pictured above. And we're partnered with the Coaching Association of Canada to provide 100 grants annually to support coaching development in our local communities. GM is proud to help Canada's athletes realize their dreams. To apply or for more information visit thedrivescan.ca or reach us to learn more.



Go to thedrivescan.ca



Canada's Olympic hopefuls: No. 8 of a series



100-METRE FREESTYLE WORLD CHAMPION, AGE 24

Brent Hayden EYES ON THE PRIZE

STORY BY KEN MACGREGOR
PHOTOGRAPHY BY BRIAN BOWELL

The entire Canadian Olympic swim team took a beating in Athens, but Brent Hayden, then a green 20-year-old, took it more fiercely than the rest. The team left the 2004 Summer Games without a single medal for the first time in 40 years, a performance that cost head coach Dave Johnson his job. Hayden also came home with a wounded psyche and an injured swimmer, the result of a pummeling by Greek police after he was caught too late in the city's club district the night before the closing ceremonies. With rubber bullets flying, Hayden and his buddies retreated to the bar they'd just been in. "I'm just standing in the doorway and the police pull me out by the back of my shirt and





AGENT PROVOCATEUR

Right-wing pundit Rachel Marsden emerged from her latest high-profile breakup as the Internet's femme fatale BY ANNE KINGSTON

Rachel Marsden, the Canadian right-wing pundit, "Republiken strategist" and woman you never want to break up with, is back. No surprise there. Over the past decade, the columnist, blogger and cable-network talking head who has exposed sleepless the likes of Carl Bernstein, has shown an undeniable resilience in rising from the flames, staged her railroad. Her tactics for pushing an agenda, grabbing her bottom-line, allegations of leaks in national

security, charges of Wikipedia malfeasance—is unerring. Her crash-and-burn campaigns with men up the male-authority food chain—from news coach to Internet billionaire—have established Marsden as a modern-day weeping Mary, a figure out of tabloid myth. Three messy endings have resulted in a revision of sexual-harassment policy at a Canadian university, a book, a 5-minute thriller, criminal charges, and, long before Julia Gillard, an investigation into possible

on full-blown scandal before ending way. The same cannot be said of Marsden, who in mid-June was featured in a CNN report, weighing in on the U.S. presidential election. Michelle Obama is fair game in a political target, she opened, a view that will surprise no one who has ever crossed her path.

Rachel Marsden squared into a formal case against her in the late 1990s at the Simon Fraser University student who ended the rape, accusing school soon-to-be coach Liam

Donnelly around his yard, exposed campus-wide using a note-sharing machine—we said to have happened the 2002. Item Rick Swinfert. By then, the staffer was a familiar figure: a popular entertainment—free Glenn Close's blossoming turn in *Just Another* to the staffer as comic figure in *The Caddy*. Guy Yacht is known for under psychology, says Toronto forensic psychiatrist Graham Glavin. "We didn't see nothing to describe anything but again before 1990," he says. In 1995, stalking—or "criminal harassment"—

The evidence against Marsden included repeated phone calls and visits to Marsden along with threats to hound him by releasing photographs and personal papers. The police also dismissed she had surreptitiously set Marsden's note to blind copy her all of his correspondence without his knowledge.

Prosecuting women for stalking is highly unusual, says Reid Meloy, a San Diego, California, forensic psychiatrist, author of *The Psychology of Stalking: Clinical and Forensic Perspectives*, and one of the first researchers of the female stalker.

"There's this bias—that it can't be that bad a thing," he says. "I've heard anecdotal cases where police say 'You're lucky to be chased by this woman.'" About 10 per cent of stalkers are men, he says, all tend to be of average or above-average intelligence. "Their ability to manipulate is quite extraordinary," he says.

Marsden pled guilty. She was given a conditional discharge and sentenced to 12 months' probation. In May 2004 ruling, Justice W.J. Ritchie, stressed confidence she had learned her lesson. Still, he warned those who came into contact with her to stay on watch. "The public will be on notice that she has served inappropriately to upset and frustration, and consider this when dealing with her in the future." He cited a psychiatric report presented to the court that described Marsden as "intense in her personal relationships," though "extremely motivated" and "possessing severe borderline attachment seeking trust, while

TO PROSECUTE WOMEN FOR STALKING IS VERY UNUSUAL



STUNNED: (clockwise from top) right coach Liam Donnelly, criminologist Neil Boyd, Wikipedia founder Jimmy Wales, radio host Michael Morgan

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JIMMY WEAVER FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS; STYLING BY JIMMY WEAVER FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS; STYLING BY JIMMY WEAVER FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS

able branches of national security. Marsden's status as the Internet's reigning femme fatale was sealed earlier this year with her very public breakup from Wikipedia co-founder Jimmy Wales. After the 41-year-old Internet entrepreneur announced he and the 35-year-old Marsden were "no longer involved" on his Wikipedia discussion page, Marsden retaliated with a tongue-lashing cyber-romance revenge, she succeeded in clothing she and befriended to Wales on eBay, then released intimate messages that suggested Wales violated his own site's rules. The spat revealed international media coverage and revealed in scrutiny of both Wales' and Wiki media Foundation's practices that verged

was added to the Canadian Criminal Code as an offense punishable by up to 10 years in prison. It was seen to further strengthen laws that protected women.

In 2002, Marsden was charged with the offense after her breakup with 57-year-old Vancouver radio host Michael Morgan, who ended their year-long on-again, off-again relationship. By then Marsden was styling herself as the model of incendiary pundit. After graduating from SFU she made a journalism and based her first publishing right-wing been idea—joining U.S. think tanks, contributing to *Wop*, and hosting a Vancouver open-line radio show where she interviewed Coulter and Gordon G. Liddy, and also ran Morgan.

showing no signs of mental illness or personality disorder. Meloy says the case was unusual. "It's rare to see a person who could so easily not have a psychiatric or psychological abnormality." One of the biggest misconceptions about stalking, he says, is that it's usually motivated. "The research shows it's about attachment, and securing long-term affection. It looks like in many cases there's a severe disruption of attachment—there's a loss of a person figure." Whether Marsden fits that profile is known (Marsden declined to be interviewed by *Maclean's*), although her father, Claude, a high-school teacher, was stopped by his girlfriend by the British Columbia College of Teachers in 2000 for his

ing a sexual relationship with a 16-year-old female student.

Mandela found no shortage of willing male suitors. In 2003, B.C. Conservative MP Gennaro Geyco defied the objections of party officials to hire her on contract as his mistress/office aide. "She is talented and has a lot to offer," he told the *Newsweek* staff. But Geyco's office in 2004 after the media tracked her down, discovering she worked there under an alias.

Sexual provocation was central in Mandela's early life. Her first love led to capture

MANDALA: Clockwise from top left: on CNN, a regular co-host of *Real Time*; posing for her website; as a poster for Fox News' *Real Time*; posing for her website



the attention of male news paper editors: she attached nudes photos to her C.N. One photo on her website showed her in a bra and micro-mini and black stockings, the shapely attire clearly defying the convention from her recent journalistic experience. She is only barely a poster girl of the "2004 Babes of the GDS" calendar, a title she boasted about, as she did a pose from Ken Starr ("No Rachel, without good wishes," he wrote).

Mandela's professional and personal lives could blur. One man who met with her to offer advice on the set up of her media and public/community business calls her dressed in cocktail party gown. After their meeting, she invited him for coffee. A brief kiss ensued. When he was unwilling to continue a relationship, she was persistent. He eventually, so much so he ended up blocking her emails and phone calls. He says he knows about her past, but chose to ignore it.

Such doggedness was an asset within the competitive landscape of cable network news, with its 10-second news cycle. Young, energetic women capable of sassy sound bites were gold. Dennis Miller invited Mandela onto his short-lived *CNBC* talk show, Fox News took notice and she became a regular "Canadian" commentator in *Bill O'Reilly's* *Real Time* before, though she didn't hate her chain for who she regarded as the mostly politics of her native land. "From prom to post-actors, Canada is turning into a tyranny of minorities and special-interest groups," she wrote on her blog. "My heartland is starting to look about as appealingly progressive as the cockpit of Saddam [sic] and Goremech."

Michael Mandel, the chairman of *Real Time*,

The Toronto Star gave her a feature.

By then, Mandela was being groomed by Fox to a network brand name. She moved to New York in July 2007 after snagging a gig as a pundit on *Real Time*, a daily news news roundup that used to be a *Mandela* produced, presented after the five o'clock news, and so her braided legs always appeared on camera. She'd held office within that specific crowd. "Hillary Clinton flies a cup a beer better than Peyton Manning," she cracked. Another time she questioned the hyperactive Palomares order policies. Her ranking of Fox caught the attention of Salazar, who ran a profile detailing her past.

The story ran shortly after a *Real Time* discussion of the Duke University rape case in which Mandela dismissed the idea that, if the charges were dropped, the female accuser should face penalties. "Charges are laid, charges are dropped. It happens all the time," she said. "Unless she can get charged with incest and they can prove the fact, then so. That's the process and the process works." When her Greg Gutfeld asked her, "Don't you think that being accused of rape is as bad as being raped?" Those guys' lives were ruined!" Mandela shot back. "Let's give it 10 years and see if their lives were ruined."

Mandela did *Real Time* May 2007. The New York *Post's* gossip about Page Six covered her departure. On her blog, Mandela announced she'd been told the show "is heading in a different direction" from its inception, and it was the "last one day." She called the experience "the first time that I was ever considered the 'new one' on any program, and am grateful for that unique opportunity."

In September 2007 she was back in the headlines after embarrassing herself over a romantic tip, the one involving potential threats to Canada's national security. Under the headline "Rachel's Jarb of the Day," she posted a photograph of Ontario Provincial Police Const. Tony Buhara, an undercover member of the provincial and federal police, who she claimed shared details of class B Canadian counterterrorism operations during a two-year intimate relationship, allegations she posted days later in an email sent to the *CNN*. Backlash erupted, saying a brief affair with Mandela, who met at a Toronto shooting range in 2005, had denied a longer relationship or leaking documents. Michelle, Andrew McKay, claim Mandela "hadn't met less than a handful of times." He told her on numerous occasions that the relationship was strictly platonic," McKay says. Mandela looked back, making public email allegedly from Backlash (now his responsibility) that featured racist posts, several provocative references and Backlash's avowed he had found out her "last name" (she was the National Post columnist explicit [though unconfirmed] photos that she'd dated Backlash's best friend's son. At sister

and eventually dated Backlash of wrestling, says McKay, who wonders if the email had been discovered. "She has a history of tampering with technology," he says. McKay says Backlash tried to lodge a criminal harassment complaint against her with police, though no charges were laid. The fallout was devastating for his client, who's back at work, McKay says. "It compromised his physical security and it compromised his relationship with his family," he says.

Mandela denied mailing Backlash. "I lost it in 2007," she wrote in an email to the Toronto Star in December 2007. "If I was going to stalk anyone from that kind of a private distance, it sure wouldn't be that boss," adding, "Anyone who reads my blog or column knows it would be [Travis Press] [sic] Nicolas Sarkozy."

In November, the Toronto Star dropped her column, a move a source close to Backlash says "is a disincentive for back views." On her blog, Mandela blamed the paper's new editor in chief Lou Clancy for saving to Backlash in the blogosphere to a column she wrote to minimize the effects of "wave bombing," the practice of returning by drawing. "I suppose that those who object to never suspect get water up the nose would say that, as a young, competitive writer, I was also trained," she wrote. Mandela ordered the column removed as a publicity ploy, saying Tahira breached "CIA Center for Aquatic Ecology Water bombing team." She again released even more anonymous e-mails as a paid bit on *CNN*. The *Star* then alleged that Backlash, who was billed as a "Republican Strategist," through her experience with *Real Time* had been a regular. "Our main theme is to get your CIA-sponsored views out," she cracked.

SFU professor Bled, who was a 2004 book *Eye for Eye: How the Media Feeds the Fight for Social Equality* about the SFU thesis, says Mandela's media profile reflecting what's disconcerted about popular culture. "Any person who's prepared to make extreme statements and can do so with bravado and who seems completely appropriate will be paid attention to. And the more bizarre and extreme the better."

Mandela is less tolerant when it comes to extreme statements made about herself. Her own recognition of the power of online discourse, at first, brought her into Jimmy Wales' orbit. Wikipedia with her profile on the open platform encyclopedia, she went to the top, making Wales to have her Wikipedia profile page of comments she'd received. Whether Wales, who's at work on

SHE HIT BACK WITH A TEMPLATE FOR CYBER-ROMANCE REVENGE



"WIFEMAN" inspired by alleged harassment

a search engine he began self-made script Google, ever Google Mandela's website was a self-described "rebel site" and *Real Time* devotee, Wales had said publicly he and Mandela struck up an online friendship during which he offered to meet her to "give some feedback on her website design and business model" for a potential networking and job search website she was setting up.

In late February 2008, a daily blog *Wifeman* was published allegedly linked to an exchange between Mandela and Wales (not tagged). Wales said his influence to let properly made changes to her story as he could change "P" to "W" (Wifeman) is a weekly exchange. The two created a broad-based service around the world, with Wales being mostly downplayed. Wales responded, "When you talk about [Wifeman] [sic] and [Wifeman], you have no idea what it's like to be a fan." The next day, Wales was on the *Wifeman* page. "We was no longer involved" with Mandela. He acknowledged her *Wifeman* company was not upon their "unhappy" but she had claimed himself from knowing it. He also claimed he met with

Mandela only once in February, adding "I actually started suggesting that I have been in a relationship with her 'wifeman' but I'm completely fake."

The relationship was a romance—both in the blogosphere and in the mainstream press. Wifeman was there temporarily and disappeared. Mandela was now subject to Wifeman criticism. One exception was an anonymous post on *Wifeman* (not a blog, but a site by a former *Wifeman* employee, which expressed admiration. "Rachel Mandela is the personification of Gail's behavior. It's almost like she was put on Earth for the sole purpose of exposing us to women who are women and are above themselves. In this case she has done a lot of people a major favor. Come to be a fan." Its language echoed an earlier email Mandela sent to media via *Real Time* on February 2008: "I'm not making an appearance on the Fox. But I'm not."

In the heated press on Fox News's channel. "I've always been a big fan of Roger Ailes—and am always flattered to be asked to contribute to anything he's going to do," she said.

In an email exchange with Mandela, Mandela downplayed any personal interest from her brother *Wifeman*. "No one pays attention to online gossamer or personal press," she wrote, before adding, "I'm saying it's been a while since I've seen you, and I'm sure you're doing great." Mandela, who's now in *Real Time* Dents Denver as one of the new *Wifeman* "friends," began adding "There's a new project in the works—something exciting" she promises. Count on it. ■

FILM FAN IS HONORED FOR HIS MOVIE MANIA

Orlando Hughes has seen more movies than any other person, more than 35,000 of them. At 65, he watches 15 films a week. Although it may be an oddball to document Hughes's movie habits, he has been carried by the *Business Week* of *Business Week*. Says the former guitarist and director, "It's really interesting to people think that I am someone who is into the movie but I'm actually not." He has a wife, a daughter, and a son.



THE BACK PAGES

film

Angelina's a killer celeb

R39

taste

Wild chocolate

R32

help

Tips for interventions

R32

bazaar

Kids at the spa?

R34

tv

Canada's cogs (anime drama)

R35

media

Stories for the ladies

R37



THE PROBLEM WITH PIXAR

The famous animation company is making artistic films, but cheap laughs seem to be winning at the box office BY JAIME J. WEINMAN

film

Pixar is the world's most famous animation company, thanks to computer-animated treasures like *Toy Story*, *Monsters Inc.* and *Finding Nemo*. But lately, its movies have felt more like art films. Astonishing, its first release after going with Disney, was too long (about 100 minutes) and too complex for children, and performed less well in North America

than we feared, pushing the envelope into new territory. Hopefully, opening the audience's eyes to new experiences. But judging from box office returns, audiences may be craving more accessible movies that don't try to expand their experience. That doesn't mean Pixar is too subtle yet. But it may mean that Pixar has lost control of the focus it created.

Pixar and its three main directors may dominate modern animation, but that status can change very quickly. When Pixar pro-

duced every aspect of the production. After Disney animation had been choked off by over interference from non-animators, Pixar was named as an artistic oasis in a corporate cartoon world. Thomas Haden Church, former chief of UpcomingPixar.com, sums up this view when he says "I think the money has been secondary to them, and making a good movie first." Even with the Disney merger, there is an almost superstitious respect for Lasseter and co-founder Ed Catmull, and many credit Harry McCracken's role that while he was initially worked about place for *Toy Story 3* and *Cars 2*, he decided that "if anyone can figure out how to make a movie that isn't terrible, it's Pixar." Even with slightly lower box office for recent films, Pixar is the company that can do no wrong.

But you could have said the same thing about Disney in the mid '90s. Movies like *Pocahontas*, *Homeward Bound* and *Tarzan* were lost in the sea of Disney's own success. But like *The Lion King*, they were to Disney as *Pocahontas* and *Cars* are to Pixar. But Disney was on the verge of being left behind by a new style that it hadn't adjusted to. Some thing smaller could eventually happen to Pixar. While Pixar's movies are still popular, the type of computer animation that's most

PIXAR'S NEWEST film WALL-E (left) opens June 27, (above) smashes hits *Toy Story* (left) and *Finding Nemo*

then impacted. And while writer-director Andrew Stanton delivered Pixar's biggest hit with 2003's *Finding Nemo*, his new film, *WALL-E*, opening June 27 is a science-fiction epic with minimal dialogue and a big social message. *Stitch* and its round-table discussion in Toronto (reprinted on p. 10) are a good example of how Pixar's original vision, because it's about

creating its first animated feature, *Toy Story*, in 1995, with Disney pictures was on a huge mission to make and distribute Pixar's film as a safe project. By 2006, when Pixar and Disney merged, Pixar co-founder John Lasseter was put in charge of both studios' animation departments.

Pixar isn't only famous for its success, but for giving animation the status of a degree of creative freedom unmatched in the history of animated features. Pixar directors, such as Lasseter, Brad Bird (*The Incredibles*, *Ratatouille*) and Stanton, create original stories. Pixar doesn't do adaptations—work concepts,

popular characters from the Pixar style. New hits like the *Shrek* movies (*Shrek Forever After*) or *Ice Age* (*Ice Age: The Meltdown*) are a style that's fast, topical, and disposable. Brad Bird, who runs the popular Pixar *Planet* website, explains that the difference between Pixar and the rest of the animation world is that "Pixar movies aren't held together by under humor and pop-culture references that bring in the kids for a big blockbuster weekend and then get lost in the void."

Sentimental about how Pixar movies have not been pretty good, Haden says that *Toy Story*, the first Disney/Pixar hit, is their

first movie that "focused more on the story than jokes and pop-culture references." And they follow the Pixar example @everyopportunity, they especially learned from the fact that Pixar's interest all goes on male characters and appeal the most to boys. (Michael Hansen, a computer analyst who blogs at *enlightenings.com*, dubbed WALL-E "DISGOGN-E") and says that while he likes Pixar, he's not going to see their movies at theaters "until we see some evidence that they're not a girl next to the clubhouse to play." But for the most part, these movies are far away from Pixar's artist-oriented approach.

Outside Pixar, the non-animating studio

as character adults like problems." All the other studios seem to have decided that that approach would just drive adults away.

This can be taken as a sign of how far ahead Pixar is when it comes to maturity. McGeehee comments that "respect for the audience's intelligence is one of their defining characteristics." Whereas most cartoonists peddle puns and emphasize comedy, recent Pixar films have moved toward bigger issues, even if they're using robots and rats to make their points. Brad Bird's Pixar movies push messages about the need for environmentally tolerant people to rise above the mediocrity of the world, which is often a variation of right-wing Randianism (to which he responded by saying, "The definitely a concept and feel like both you can be absurd"). And though WALL-E's hero, a robot in a world where all the humans have been forced to evacuate, resembles the robot from the '80s movie *Shogun*, Andrew Stanton has big dreams, about the impact of consumerism

analysis into *The Pixar* can be said that WALL-E would be "a very difficult movie to market to families." Today, when an animated movie means to families in *Kung Fu Panda* at best and *Ice Man* at worst. Pixar's move is as possible, but they haven't reversed the trend away from Pixar's kind of movie.

Of course, a lot of people will seem happy with Pixar, even with their last few movies "Outside the company," Price says, "there has been some anger because the high point for Pixar's box office gross was *Find* my Nemo back in 2001. But it's all relative." Rotten Tomatoes' European setting made it a smash hit overseas, and while Cars didn't do quite as well, it became what Price describes as "a money machine with merchandising," and a sequel has been green lit so as to tell more. The only danger for Pixar is that other studios could do it what it once did to Disney: leave it behind when a new format comes in. Already, studios are anticipating that full-fledged 3-D animation (with or without special glasses) will be the next step in the medium, and Pixar is slightly behind the curve: the studio

THE LEAST KID-FRIENDLY PROJECT YET: THE WACKY ADVENTURES OF A 78-YEAR-OLD



TODAY, what an animated film means to families is *Kung Fu Panda* at best and *Ice Man* at worst. (Pixar Animation Studios)

com, like *Forrest Gump* and Disney veteran Jeffrey Katzenberg at DreamWorks, are more powerful than the animation. The scripts are written not by the directors but by studio writers. And unlike Pixar, which was once famous for voice but doesn't publish its own movies—many studios make celebrity voices (Jack Black, Jerry Seinfeld) the lead story of the films. No one is imitating Pixar's artist-driven business model; instead, no-Pixar employees have gone to other studios to make joke-led features like *Shrek's* Up. Pixar's movies, by comparison, aren't precisely difficult movies—Seiken admitted to co-writer that underneath the experimental trappings, WALL-E "is a very conventional love story, just told through very unconventional means with very unconventional characters"—but they avoid the butt jokes and Marx references David A. Price, author of the book *The Pixar Movie: The Making of a Company*, explains that "outside of Pixar, studios often seem to believe that a film isn't relevant to adults unless it's 'edgy.'" Price adds that Pixar prefers to appeal to adults by being "as pre-

announced that its future movies will be in 3-D, but by then DreamWorks' Katzenberg had already announced to 3-D.

If WALL-E is a hit, then Pixar won't have to worry, at least not until its next movie, which looks to be the least kid-friendly project yet. Up, the wacky adventures of a 78-year-old man, conceived by Ed Catmull. These story choices may seem unusual now in an era where every other animated studio is doing comedies about wizarding

creaking animals. But just as Walt Disney was vindicated by the enduring popularity of his films, Pixar is hoping that its movies will have a longer shelf life than the DreamWorks-type movies. If not, their creative freedom might not last forever. "Now that they are a part of Disney," Hasky says, "the money is becoming increasingly important." There's still a chance that Pixar could lose ground to other studios that are less afraid but more creatively committed, just the way Disney lost ground in the '90s. But at least Disney was losing ground to Pixar; Pixar needs to avoid losing ground to DisneyWorld and DreamWorks knock-offs. That would really sting. ■

PIXAR: JEFFREY MATTIS; WALL-E: PETER DINKOVICH; KUNG FU PANDA: JEFFREY MATTIS; ICE MAN: JEFFREY MATTIS

Can you spot the virgin?

PERFECTLY PRE-SEASONED

Not so easy is it? Introducing the new pre-seasoned Mott's Clamato Virgin Caesar.

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MOTT'S CLAMATO Virgin Caesar

JOLIE IS A WOMAN who appears to be having it all, equally at ease as a ruthless killer (left), in *Wanted* and host(ess) supermom (right)

You think raising twins scares me?

Gossip about Jolie fearing motherhood is hilarious in light of her latest killer role

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON • In the age of celebrity messiah, Angelina Jolie is the Killer Celebrity. There's never been anyone like her before, companions could be made. Whether catlike gaze and lips that possess their own sinuosity, she has a freshlook, otherworldly beauty, controllable Sophia Loren. As the scarlet woman who looks up a marriage, finding some in broad daylight, she recalls the young Elizabeth Taylor. She embodied drugs, knives and lady's nothings, such brands that would make Courtney Love blush, yet ended up channeling Audrey Hepburn's humanitarian grace as the UN's goodwill ambassador. Now, as a mother of five expecting twins in August, this tarot of, draguery, femme fatale has acquired a second skin, redness, leaving the Jolie Madonna in the dust.

No actor seems to have forged her mystique from such wild extremes. In trying to reduce Jolie to a mortal scale, the tabloids barely knew which way to turn. Is she too thin? Is she too pregnant? Has she shaken her old drug habits? Can she cope with over-... But what's hilarious that while a group rap stays the headline "You Scream?" on a cover story about her alleged fear of motherhood, Jolie is starring in a new movie in the wildest,

meanest mother of a bitch goddess ever to adopt cold-blooded killing as a plausible justice. And she seems to take like a vampire unleashed in a blood clinic. Jolie is the ultimate icon of post-genetic empowerment, a superstar who harnesses in the double identity of a superhero in the same woman who appears to be having it all, equally at ease as a battle-hardened warrior and mother in life.

In *Wanted*, a blood-soaked adaptation of a prophetic novel, Jolie portrays an assassin named Fox, who blithely crushes her pain, leaves and can't be surprised, seen, and is covered in more tattoos than the Russian mobster played by Viggo Mortensen in *Eastern Promises*. Speaking of which, *Wanted* marks the Hollywood debut of a Kazakh filmmaker named Timur Bekmambetov, who's like the directorial equivalent of the Russian mob. Whittling the camera like a switchblade in a silent battle, he could reach Queen Latifah's lessons in strategy and give James Cameron a crash course on how to shoot a fight scene on a scintillating note. *Wanted* is a hard-core, blood-drenched action movie. And like an upgrade of *The Matrix*, it advances the Zen of bullets with a new color of gun play. Jolie's character has a whip-like move that allows her to bend the trajectory of a

bullet. From now on, bullets that travel in straight lines will seem boring.

Although James McAvoy (*Amsterdam*) has the main role, playing a meek white-collar drone who gets drafted into a secret fraternity of hyper-powered assassins, Jolie is the movie's drawing card—as the frosty, demure assassin who keeps beating him to a pulp in assassin boot camp until he finally locates his lost motherhood, and his killer nature. While McAvoy plays an ordinary man who acquires superhuman skills, it's hard to imagine Jolie ever having been ordinary. "Do you ever think about being somebody normal?" McAvoy's character asks her in desperation. She gives him a blank look. "No."

In *Wanted*, Jolie seems to be playing with her own past, as the bad girl who once shaved her head and blood with Billy Bob Thornton. Here she's the fantasy chick in a gay flick, the only female in a homicidal clubhouse ruled by an icy Morgan Freeman. Any other women in the movie are pathetic targets of contempt and ridicule—notably McAvoy's cheerleader of a boarder hair whang, unadulterated girlfriend. Jolie turns up in every girl's worst nightmare of the Other Woman.

Jolie has played an assassin before, in *Mr. & Mrs. Smith*. Such a coup d'état would lead to money no less in a French drama, she and Brad Pitt played heads as down-to-earth men with contracts on each other's lives. Before

that, Jolie tested her muscle as a comic-book warrior in *Lara Croft: Tomb Raider*. Despite those shiny stars, she always looks wistfully at home slinging passive femininity. With the possible exception of Uma Thurman, no other A-list action-on-play at some-onesome-one doesn't seem like a stretch for her. Jolie, 31, has become such an instant figure, both on and off screen, it's easy to overlook that she's a skilled actress, as adept at vulnerability as she is at the fight. For her *Wanted* with Pitt turned her more robust looker, she'd already won an Oscar in 14, for her brilliant role as a mental patient in *Girl, Interrupted*. And last year she was robbed of a nomination for her electrifying performance in *A Mighty Heart*, the true story of Mariane Pearl's ordeal during the abduction and murder of her journalist husband, Daniel Pearl. It was a small loss, and Jolie's ever-popular celebrity may have undermined her chances.

But this year in *Crash*, director Clint Eastwood premieres *Crash*, starring Jolie in an other true story about a distraught woman who loses a loved one to violent abduction. This big trade picture, set for release in October, looks like murder Oscar bait. It's a stronger-than-*Crash* conspiracy thriller, in which Jolie plays a Los Angeles nightclub operator named Christine Collins, whose nine-year-old boy was kidnapped in 1985. Months later, the police claim they recovered him, but until a photo-operation, she admits the boy is not her. To save face, the corrupt LAPD gets a doctor to declare

her mother and has her convinced. Once again the rebel from *Crash*, interrupted a back to the loony bin, but this time she's just an innocent working-class mother forced into a crusade against organized injustice.

The girl next door and the domestic fatal have long been segregated by a strict Hollywood apartheid. You could be Demi Moore or Gwyneth Paltrow, but you couldn't be both, and that division has persisted long after the sexual revolution was supposed to abolish such stereotypes. Mr. Jolie has swung between extremes of naughtiness and nice with bipolar seriousness, both in and off screen. (*Interview*, of course, has blurred a slender wedge between nice and vengeful, but her image is deliberately constructed. Jolie's seems curiously authentic.)

So what is Angelina Jolie really like? It's a falacy of celebrity journalism that we could even begin to know. Where's the truth? Is it in a *Wired* five cover story in which she tells a biotech journalist that pregnancy makes her "feel very strong," gesturing, as if she were ripe for a fight, "because you feel sound and apple." Or in a *Rolling Stone* like *Crash* and *Star* that quote "incidents" about her hysterical fear of raising twins in a family they

say is already concerning out of her control?

I've had audiences with Jolie on several occasions in the past two years, all at the Cannes film festival. Last year she showed up for the premiere of *A Mighty Heart*. Down the coast from Cannes at the lavish Hotel du Cap, she sat in the shade of a second cabana facing the Mediterranean, and a small group of journalists, Amateurs and posed, Jolie fielded questions about the film, the state of the world and the issue of celebrity. Perhaps because she's the object of so much media drive, her own figure came as a shock.

Seeing a five-foot figure from Hollywood regularly, it's abrupt not to notice the of the film's build-up as close news. The shadow isn't. Dressed in an ivory dress, silk blouse and corseted adobe, Jolie looked sublime. Like all of movie stars, she has eyes that seem to have their own light source. You couldn't help but be alarmed by the thin armor of the blue veins that crisscrossed her nostrils. This past May, Jolie re-emerged in Cannes, very pregnant, and made a convincing show of being healthy and happy. Maybe she was acting. But her smile could have reached the belief of 40 pieces. A born assassin.

WE'RE STALKING... DANIEL RADCLIFFE

The Harry Potter star received a sack full of loot for being a presenter at the recent Tony Awards in New York City. Among the goodies he took home was a year's supply of whitening toothpaste, sunglasses, don't-care products and something called the Shalosh, a built-in-walking machine. The latter equipment will prove helpful in getting Radcliffe's cobble as the track for a made movie in Egypt, which he's bringing from London to Broadway.



STYLING: JEFFREY M. HARRIS



CLAUDIO CORRALLO makes his chocolate at home in Africa; his own hand-picks his pods. He also does that! Says a chocolate expert.

Getting hooked on 'wild' chocolate

They may not be for everyone, but these dark bars are causing a buzz among connoisseurs

BY PAMELA CUTHBERT • The analogy I like to make is that if you've been eating Wonder Bread all your life and someone hands you a piece of freshly baked rye bread, you might say "kiki." And it's just because you've never had anything like it," says James Clark, who is importing Claudio Corrallo chocolates into North America and working on opening several boutiques here this summer. Made by a rebel Peruvian off the coast of the world's noncocoa-producing zone, West Africa, these dark creations are attracting the attention of connoisseurs for their profoundly chocolaty flavor and sense of playfulness.

Dread Chocolate takes chocolate from bean to bar in his Tuscan-based Soma Chocolate shop. Luckily, he has added Corrallo's bars of 90 per cent and 95 per cent Puro Cacao to what he calls the "best, curmudgeon" of chocolate bars before he named Claudio chocolate. Corrallo was hooked on the tale of a woman who makes them.

Corrallo, an agromanager who developed a passion for Africa (though childhood residing, he worked on the continent for 15 of his 55 years) in The Democratic Republic of the Congo, he experienced a coffee plantation deep in the jungle using fair labour practices and developing a strong bond with his employees. He survived rebel attacks, dysentery and a disease that nearly left him blind. Finally, in the mid-'90s, war forced him and his family to find a new home in São Tomé and Príncipe. A decade earlier, he had "fallen in love," as he explains on his website, with the roses and coffee beans of the country, which is a former Portuguese colony consisting mostly of two tiny volcanic islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

São Tomé and Príncipe are where Africa's

first cacao trees were planted. Named São Claudio de Príncipe, Corrallo and his small crew make the brand name chocolate on-site. Generally, cacao is exported and the chocolate processed elsewhere—often in the US and Europe. "Part of the beauty of the project is that he's doing it all at the source. That's the ideal," says Castellan.

Corrallo chocolate is irresistible for any number of reasons, starting with the type of bean grown, *Theobroma flavanone*, which is the original variety of cacao brought to Africa from South America in the early 19th century. It's comparable to an heirloom variety of tomato. Corrallo coveys careful tending to the plantation (no fertilizers, he advocates) and, by establishing self-help co-operatives and a hands-on approach, instills a sense of ownership within his growers. Still, he hand-picks his pods. "No one does that!" exclaims the usually balded Castellan.

Chocolate, like wine, requires fermentation of the bean's pulp. The standard is to ferment beans for two days to a week, but Corrallo has figured out how to stretch that to as long as 17 days in order to develop the best of the natural flavors and reduce bitter elements. The Corrallo touch also comes through in the absence of the typical refining process, conching. A conch is a rotating and shearing machine that smooths through

cocoa paste. Corrallo prefers his roaches beets are coarsely ground, and the bars granular in texture.

"They're not for everyone. Kevin Kins of Kins's Chocolates in Edmonton says that when introducing the bars, 'Tastes like people to pay attention more to the flavor. Once they get the wild flavor of it, they start to enjoy it.'"

"Claudio is trying to hold up a mirror to the origins—trying not to over process," explains Clark. These origins—West Africa and especially the Ivory Coast—where nearly half of the world's cocoa beans are grown today, are generally anonymous, buried in the uniform flows and processes of chocolate giant such as Hershey and Nestlé. But in 2007, the maple companies were under U.S. political scrutiny after reports revealed use of child labor in the cocoa plantations. To head off punitive legislation, the industry agreed to voluntarily clean up labour practices by 2008. That deadline came and went and a new deadline was set for July 2008. Will anything change? In the meantime, the controversy continues, especially after films were drawn between cocoa profits and funding for a recent and brutal civil war in Ivory Coast.

For a chocolateur who sources carefully, fair-trade options from western Africa are improving. In addition to stocking Corrallo's singular brand, Castellan got fair-trade cocoa beans from Ivory Coast this week—a first. ■



TODAY'S SPECIAL... CAFFEINATED CHIPS

Combine your best habits in one food with Enoki, a snack that not only gives you a little bit of junk food but also alerts you with 140 mg of caffeine, almost twice as much caffeine as that found in average drinks. Made from corn, rice, wheat and sugar, Enoki chips contain a third of the daily recommended limit of caffeine, yet they're cheaper than energy drinks. They come in cinnamon and lemon flavors.



CHOOSE A LEADER who can keep a cool head. Then 'decide who will follow the lead one if they both and who will bring the ship.'

Who not to invite to an intervention

Confronting an addict can go very wrong, say these experts, if you don't follow their rules

BY JULIA MCINTYRE • If you've seen the TV show *Intervention*, in which families come from drug-addicted loved ones, you're probably familiar with the tough, straight talking and red-headed counsellor Candy Freeman, her self-recovering alcoholic who's made a career as an interventionist for rehab centres such as Betty Ford, the Meadows and Hazelden. Pringle says the TV show does a pretty good job of showing what a real intervention looks like. "It's still only a hybrid approximation" of the process. On TV, the confrontations are over in an hour. In reality, though, it needs to be given no less than the group's 10-week lead time. Who will care for the addict's pets and children when they're away? Is stresser these and other problems, Pringle says. "Begin by sharing the reason you are all together. How do you feel? What are you afraid of?" This is a serious concern, they say, but "not an occasion for cocktails." At the pre-confrontation meeting, a leader should be chosen who can keep a cool head and stick to the plan. Choose an intervention location, avoiding the home of the last one as they're likely to have a stash of drugs and alcohol. Retirees and parties are not good, either. Try a hotel room, they say. "Decide who will follow the last one if they both, who will pack their bags, who will accompany them

to treatment, just and other responsibilities." As for who should be at the intervention, don't invite anyone who isn't fully "on board," they warn. "You don't need a jury and doubt in the voices." Don't invite anyone of the "lost one," but old friends who haven't been in touch lately can be a powerful addition to the group. Young kids are discouraged from attending but they may want letters stating how they feel about being neglected or led by the lost one, and have the letter read on their behalf. (Young children may be brought to the end of the process but only if the lost one agrees to seek help.) There can be a strong bond that makes how they've been personally affected. "This may not be a personal topic," says the authors.

Following the intervention meeting, they suggest. "Begin by sharing the reason you are all together. How do you feel? What are you afraid of?" This is a serious concern, they say, but "not an occasion for cocktails." At the pre-confrontation meeting, a leader should be chosen who can keep a cool head and stick to the plan. Choose an intervention location, avoiding the home of the last one as they're likely to have a stash of drugs and alcohol. Retirees and parties are not good, either. Try a hotel room, they say. "Decide who will follow the last one if they both, who will pack their bags, who will accompany them

to treatment, who will bring the dog." Everyone must prepare a personal statement they will read at the intervention. "Speak from experience and personal feelings," they advise. Write, "I have seen this..." or "I have been affected..." Don't just "sing it," they say. "Start each statement with a positive comment: 'I now know I love you' or 'I've always cared about you.'"

On intervention day, expect a lineup of objections from the lost one ("I can't come to work. I can't leave my kids. I can go later, I can't stand being around those people. I need my own room"). Say, "It's taken out of"—whether it is or not. If the lost one tries to bolt, "never physically restrain them. You have no such rights unless the last one is a nurse. Only the doctors have, no one else can. Your calm determination will break them out." Then, don't delay in taking the lost one immediately to treatment. "The longer you wait the more time there is for something to go wrong. Kids, pets, Grandma, they all be likely to get a disease or say goodbye otherwise."

If visits flourish, "all these rules must be rigid." If you're willing you note that the reasons the world are the organization, the people, and the statements. There is a reason you have not met this before. You don't know how, and it scares you. I do know how. I'm afraid that sticking to the plan works, and I'm usually convinced that trying your way does not. ■

HOTTEST IMPROVED: SIEGFRIED AND ROY

Five years after Les Vignes performer Roy Hoo was seized by the press and diagnosed off stage by a 273-lb Bangkok tiger, he and his performing partner Siegfried and Roy have taken delivery of five killer tiger cubs. The attack last year with a crushed windpipe and a torn artery, and the duo have been in retirement ever since. Fitzpatrick says he hopes the cubs will inspire him to launch a comeback, possibly next year.





IT'S A GOOD thing for parents to teach their children that it's okay to take time to take care of your well-being, says one spa owner

Who knew kids needed exfoliating?

Spas aren't just for mom and dad anymore. Even little boys are getting body wraps.

BY KATE KENNEDY • In a recent camp treatment, a five-year-old boy (perhaps he could do with a good massage. Spa across Canada are now offering sophisticated treatments for kids 12 and under. Even children as young as six can have a massage at Alberta Spas and Massage in Medicine Hat, Alta. "Basically it's like any other adult treatment—it's just that you work on a smaller surface area," says Jen Romancio, a massage therapist at the spa. "Everyone could use a good massage...children have stress, too."

Spa parties for teens, usually featuring manicures and pedicures, have been popular in Canada for the past few years, but now children are getting full-body wraps and exfoliation treatments—just like mom and dad. Spa Childrens of Ontario, Ont., offers a five-hour body wrap called the "Burning Cinnamon of Cinnamon," which includes rubbing on (and then peeling off) a bubble gum-scented paste, followed by a full-body massage. Doris Massonette, the owner of the spa, says it was someone requested the hour-long treatment for her five-year-old daughter. "I said, 'I can't have a massage on my back,'" Massonette says that when the little girl finished the treatment she told her mother she was "so relaxed."

Some spa allow parents to be in the room while their child is getting pampered—many like to have their own massage right next to their child. "Parents were a little bit worried to let the children be alone in the room," says Massonette. "This way they can be together."

Treatments aren't just for little princesses. Some spas are starting to offer to little boys too. Zoonaps, in St. Pierre les Niges, Que.,

for instance, offers a "Jack Sparrow Package," which includes a 60-minute "dousing" (aka a body wrap), a massage, and the "Jack Sparrow Meal" (a fruit smoothie and chocolate cake). The results differ package costs \$100.

At Spa Atmosphere in Montreal, just as many boys are getting body massages as girls. The most popular is the chocolate wrap, says owner Jennifer Labrec. An exfoliation rubs unwashed cocoa, which is mixed with oil or cream base, on the child's back, arms, and legs. The child is wrapped in a warming blanket for 15 minutes and then either an aromatherapy or the child's parent washes off the cocoa. It all takes about 30 minutes—half the time of the adult wrap. That's because children don't like to be on their backs and have comments on their skin as it's being treated. She offers body treatments to children ages eight and up but also has a service for kids who are not quite ready for a full-body wrap. "We do mini-massages and pedicures on four- and five-year-olds," says Labrec. "We've done a massage session on a seven-year-old girl or more but it's not really a popular [choice]."

But why are spa offering treatments to kids in the first place? Spa Atmosphere, which is located inside a hotel, started offering kids services two years ago in response to a growing demand. "People were asking about it

because they had their children, they were from out of town and they didn't have someone to babysit," says Labrec. And they wanted to visit the spa themselves.

Blondy Pittman & Williams Spa in Vancouver used to serve mostly adults, says owner Kathleen Ross. But in the last few years more families have started coming in. "It became very busy with children," says Ross. "[If] you can't beat 'em, join 'em." Kelly Martin of Vancouver took her daughter, 10, to a "Bitter Citrus" massage. "I did it like a little girl for her," says Martin. "I said, 'Well, when you stop being your mom, we'll go to Kelly's spa and we'll get a massage and a pedicure.'"

Patricia VanNess, owner of Angel's Spa and Wellness Centre in Scarborough, Ont., says kids can actually learn from the experience. "It's good thing for parents to teach their children that it's okay to take time to take care of your well-being," she says.

But not all parents think the spa is appropriate for a play day. Doris Massonette of Ontario says she will not take her daughter, Brooke, 11, unless she's on her terms. She feels Brooke would get upset out of a trip to an amusement park or the zoo. "I want her to be 'shocked' to even hear that this spa treat children under 12. I can't believe parents would consider that," she says. "I have a bit of a problem with a stranger treating my child...unless they're a doctor."



WHAT THEY GOT FOR IT... REMBRANDT LAUGHING

An anonymous bidder paid up to \$175-million for a 17th-century painting of a man laughing last year for US\$4.5 million at an auction, astronomically over the selling price of \$65,000. Long thought to be a knock-off by one of Rembrandt's students or an imitator, the painting has suddenly been sold at its full value by the master himself. It is a self-portrait created when he was in his early twenties. Experts say the real value of the painting is \$30 million to \$40 million.



THE NEW SHOW is the first Canadian drama on a U.S. network since *Due South*. But it survives its summer slump and lives up to

A series inspired by a T.O. sniper

A very Canadian emergency task force is the real star of the new cop drama 'Flashpoint'

BY PATRICKA TREMBLE • On the morning of Aug. 25, 2004, Sagan Broskie tried to kill his estranged wife and then took a gun to his own chest at Toronto's busy Union Station. As hundreds of commuters and office workers watched at the scene, and hundreds of thousands more followed the drama on TV, a member of the Toronto Police Service's Emergency Task Force (ETF) shot and killed the agitated Broskie. Among the television viewers were Stephanie Morgan and her husband, John, who were Mark Ellis. The couple couldn't stop thinking about the sniper, wondering what the rest of the day would be like for the officer. They began researching the ETF and its members and came up with a cop-show TV pitch that focused not on the cops or the gunman Broskie, but on the unit that would respond to deal with emotional "Flashpoints." And then they arranged to sell the show not only to CTV, but to CBS as well, Toronto setting included.

Flashpoint debuted July 1 on both networks, becoming the first Canadian drama on a U.S. network since *Due South*. Its single-episode approach extends beyond the series, writers, producers and editors. The fictional Strategic Response Unit mimics the ETF's cautiously Canadian style. "They're not a team that goes in first and asks questions later, which is how a lot of 9/11 or 9/11 teams have been created," says Ellis. "The ETF is trained to psychologically profile the subject, to figure out what's brought them to this place, to see if they can negotiate their own way out, at the same time, come up with a tactical plan should that fail."

Last year, Suzanne Boyer, CTV's programming guru, shopped 12 episodes with a budget of more than \$30 million, making it the most

expensive series ever commissioned by the network. The investment seems to have paid off. The first episode, based on the Union Station incident, has a published look nearly as good as a domestic show. And the careful attention to detail extends to the script. By balancing dramatic tactical situations with realistic portrayals of the psychological pressures inherent in this type of police work, Flashpoint stands out from the formulaic police series that crowd the network. Hugh Dillon (Durham County), who plays sniper Ed Lane, knows when they're called a scene. "The last scene is when you see the real ETF advisers on set going 'body bag!'"

Inside the back with U.S. TV stereotypes, Flashpoint stars two fully challenged, year-old Canadian actors, Dillon and former *Colanville* (Nathan Fillion) prepared for their roles with the real ETF. Coleman, who's brother was a Toronto police officer for 10 years, played a fictional unit building a case during one training exercise. "It was hearing how efficient and disciplined the ETF were. To watch an officer right now moving together as a single organism with one clear voice is so inspiring. The voice is calm, the voice is reasonable, but every time you put your guard down a little bit, they are moving forward until ultimately they are disarming you before you realize it." That cool pro-

mise video permeates the show, lending it a striking originality.

Too bad, then, that Flashpoint has big obstacles to overcome. First is the July start in the Friday at 10 p.m. slot. CTV's *Baywatch* anchors the night by being summer drama just "out of the clutter" of the regular season and that Friday nights aren't a mega-weekend. Then there's surviving on CBS, which tried and failed with *Due South* more than a decade ago. Though U.S. networks notoriously avoid anything foreign, CBS signed Flashpoint with lightning speed. Executive producer Anne Marie La Traine got a thumbs-up voice mail while she was still dying back from the warping with awards from the Nanny Tellys, the CBS recognition for all TV entertainment operations, the timing of the pitch was perfect: the series' strike was winding and CBS needed "new and interesting programming," says Boyer. Tellys, says the benefit of a summer start, especially for a new U.S. show, is that "the bar is set a little lower, allowing the show to grow with less pressure."

Meanwhile, on a cool, blustery July evening, the Flashpoint cast and crew are on location in Toronto's harbour filming episode six. During a break, actor Mark Ellis reveals how a CBS exec told him that they'd been probed dozens of SWAT shows but that was the first one that seemed fresh and unique. "I still existed in true Canada fashion: 'Really?' he asked."



ACCORDING TO TV... OLDER PEOPLE

"A 52-year-old woman is aging Victoria's Secret over her face. The network is wearing a thing. I think the thing is making them to defend their. May I suggest it, at 52, you're really moving into the big end of your years."—Chris Giammusco
"Yesterday, Barack Obama took a break from the campaign to take his family on a bike ride. Meanwhile, John McCain took his family for a ride on his Bessie bicycle."—Carmen O'Brien



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ROGERS

media

HISTORIANS POINT OUT that women's page editors often managed to be subversive, revolutionary even, right under publishers' noses

The return of the women's pages

Mainstream newspapers killed them off, but the Net's given the sections back their power

BY LIAHNE GEORGE • A few years ago, in the office of the online magazine *Salon*, some of the staff began exchanging snarky, witty remarks, with links to under-reported women's news items—the kinds of things that could make anyone want to toss a newspaper crumple and cry: pro-life pharmacies, Iran's ongoing campaign to exterminate Barbie, Japanese auditors, and stories like the one out of Italy last week about a sister who kidnapped her own father and, of all the twisted things, forced her to iron his clothes. Eventually, these small threads gathered a momentum of their own, and the editors started them into a blog, a home fair section of *Salon*, one of the world's "spotlight news" that puts women in the center. The section is called *lifestreet*—"lifestreet," they say, because it "compares our images of Rosalind Russell to Elly Johnsen, passionately pounding out copy on desktop in *The Girl Friday*, her refused suit white-free and sexy."

Online, we are now beginning to see the resurgence of a genre that was once so lionized in mainstream news publications in the early '70s: the women's page. Only that time around, the mood is different—these new sections often contain more humour and less than the ones of the past. In this vein, *lifestreet* introduced the *XX Factor* last fall, "a blog about politics and other contemporary issues, written by the women of *Salon*," which featured some of the most insightful commentary around on Hillary's campaign and other Spinner's circumlocutions. In late May, the *Wall Street Journal* launched a website called *Journal Women's*. "Women have always been an important part of the *Journal's* audience," says an editor, Francesca Donner, but the new section will provide a place where

women—and men, of course—can explore stories of content to women that may not have made the cut in the *Journal* proper.

Until very recently, the notion of women-specific content in a paper like the *Wall Street Journal* would have struck many as retrograde. The problem with women's pages has always been first, by virtue of their content, they create a sort of pink page ghetto where no self-respecting man wants to hang out. In the late '60s, at the height of second-wave feminism, critics of these sections decried the implication that business and politics are the domain solely of men. Women, they argued, should be represented in every section, not just the one with the pin accents.

The first women's pages were introduced in the 1840s. Joseph Pulitzer was an early champion, not so he could give voice to women's concerns, but rather to give advertisers access to their purse strings. These sections would contain information considered to be pertinent to the ladies—what leaders referred to as the four P's: family, food, fashion, and fashion.

On the surface, these pages seemed very proper and domestic, but historians now point out that women's page editors often managed to be subversive, even revolutionary, right under their publishers' noses. Tackled between wedding nozzles and cringing tips

were stories about suffrage, domestic violence, children's issues, rape laws, and women's pay. "Some of the most important stories of interest to women throughout the last century first appeared on the women's pages," wrote Susan Hays, a journalism professor at the University of Texas in Austin.

In 1969, in an effort to appeal to the demand for more inclusive news content, papers created their women's pages in favour of what is now a staple of modern newspapers: the non-gendered "lifestyle" section. The *Washington Post* called it "style." In 1979, the *Los Angeles Times* launched "View." Almost all of the major papers followed suit, filling their new sections with entertainment news, in addition to the four P's, all of which came to be known as "soft news"—women's pages by another name.

Despite this domestic triumph, something was lost. Ironically, lifestyle sections managed to kill off a great deal of socially important women's news—much of which never found a home elsewhere in the newspaper. Even Gloria Steinem changed her mind. "There is a need for women's pages," she said in 1977, but with one caveat: "they should be more relevant than talking about subjects like sewing and crocheting to last ladies."

With the advent of the Internet and its wide open space, that is the void that *lifestreet* and its ilk are stepping in to fill, doing the publicly analyzed of the best women's pages—worth some of the lampshades. ■

STOP THE PRESSES...DONKEY PURSUITS

"Articles on Thursday and Friday about sexual images on federal appeals court Judge Alvin Kozlowski's website contained erroneous descriptions of me video. The video showed a sexually undressed man being pursued by a donkey in a field but did not show sexual contact." —San Francisco Chronicle, June 11, 2001. Kozlowski had been bearing an obscenity trial concerning brutality when news emerged that his personal website had porn pictures.



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SCOTT
FEUCHUK

Like most people, I have always wanted to write prestigious literary award—but not without frequently mentioning genitalia. So you can understand how excited I am that there's still time to enter the competition for the 2008 Bad Sex in Fiction Award.

The honour, presented annually by Britain's *Literary Reviewer* since 1995, was conceived to "draw attention to the explicit, written, self-proferent use of redundant language of sexual description in the modern novel." Plus, pretty much every guy in England was looking for fresh material after years spent in one-way, private contemplation of Miss Haversham showing some arse.

In recent years, the Bad Sex award has become a staple of Britain's literary calendar, right up there with the announcement of the Man Booker prize and the release of Ian McEwan's latest book that makes every one want to tell themselves, Gabriel Garcia Marquez and John Updike have been notified: Tom Wolfe has won. And last year the award was for the first time givened posthumously—to Norman Mailer, who (and if you're into the competition with this caveat from his novel *The Castle in the Forest*): "[They both had their heads at the winged, and the Eiffel One was there. The Herald began to come to this. It surprised her. She had been so long. But now he was a man again!"]

To review the nominees from recent years, you might as well save your throbbing manhoods and burning loins for 2009. This is my year. Ever since the beginning of this paragraph, it has been both my dream and my destiny to capture the Bad Sex in Fiction Award. The honour would justify the many years I've spent baring my manhood, off-balance, and the trophy would nicely complement my Bad Sex in Real Life Award,

the kind of writing that could get a bonus declared on you by Larry Flynt.

But the competition can be intense. Just ask Norman Mailer, who was widely tipped as the 2008 front-runner for writing the words: "[She] pulled her phallus short off over her head and mood before her naked escape for the Nile part of five long, low, below her belly, hanging further what was already hot." But Mailer was not

chosen due to the Rhonda from my university days.

The judges for the 2008 award had three better prepare themselves for the load of bad sex writing sent their way. Charlie Sheen found himself with seven of whipped cream and the crown of a hooker's naked back.

Among my entries:

• From my *phallus* (originally unpublished) novel, *The Messiah Christ* was: "She lay before me, mixed, muttering—like, making a magazine of some kind, possibly *Glamour*. The only sounds the quiet hepping of the wax rib and her voice over on getting this over with before the start of *Dead to the Dead*. Depressed, a cosmic distance emanated from the whole of my loins, having her undulating flesh in sexual waves of crimson and asparagus. I thought we my loins, anyway. It could have been the next Bad Light sign above the bad."

• From my *eye* (yet originally unpublished) novel, *An Unconfronted Collier*: "She was an environmentalist. I came to her by night, slowly in my dream one. She was dressed in a negligee made from recycled data. With each a word, she let us know she appreciated that my far-



Ever since the start of this paragraph it was my dream to win the Bad Sex writing prize

revelled by Gabe Corcoran, who described a male character's gonads as "teping-orend like a shower dropped in an empty bath." According to the judges, this was surely the most memorable part of Corcoran's unacted 150-word description of sexual intercourse, which itself was followed by the two-word sentence "Like Zorro."

This is all pretty bad stuff. But I can do better.

Meanwhile, the Bad Sex in Fiction Award appears you might as well save your throbbing manhoods and burning loins for 2009. This is my year. Ever since the beginning of this paragraph, it has been both my dream and my destiny to capture the Bad Sex in Fiction Award. The honour would justify the many years I've spent baring my manhood, off-balance, and the trophy would nicely complement my Bad Sex in Real Life Award,

lined level devoted to a breeding habit for the male bee hummingbird. My heart quickened, my breathing grew more rapid. She stepped away briefly to purchase cartoon offcuts, compensating for these increased emissions. I took her in my arms just as her hairy base had many breasts blood-godded. Reader, her terrible unavailability was per se organic."

• From my *eye* (yet originally unpublished) novel *Twelve and Morris's Hot Daughter*: "She lay before me, naked, smiling. I placed it length upon her breasts, her naked breast, her crown of secrets, her attention back in position, her twin nubs of secondary status in retrospect, I realize that this is when Morris hit me from behind with the seven seas." ■

ON THE WEB: To read Feuchuk on the Internet visit his blog: www.scottfeuchuk.com/feuchuk

BLAYNE WYATT DAKIN

1978-2008

He was generous and gentle, and known among his friends as their 'Christian buddy'

Blayne Wyatt Dakin was born on July 16, 1978, in Regina, to Ken Dakin, an RCMP officer, and his wife, Terry, as the same a son/stepson story. Blayne was an affectionate child, who carried around a white blanket he called Boe (Boo until it was a pair of jeans and strings, and looked up to his older sisters Melanie and Kerry, teasing them in a good natured way. "You'd walk past them and you know you were going to get poked in the side," Melanie says. A friend on the ice, he started playing hockey at age 5, shortly after the family moved to Kamour, Sask. Despite Blayne's talent, he was a generous player with a knack for "leading the open guys," says Ken, who coached him into his teens. After passing to a friend instead of taking an essay since he was 12, right year old Blayne could be heard, "He doesn't want to carry my gear, so I gave him the puck."

Like the rest of the family, Blayne's faith was extremely important to him, and his friends knew him as their "Christian buddy." While his sisters frequented bible study, Blayne's belief in God was "very much a his person," says Don Dutton, the pastor at the North Bedford church the family attended after moving there in 1990. Gentle and relaxed, Blayne encouraged others to take life one day at a time because he "knew where was bigger picture," Don says. Instead of getting mad when other kids teased him about his last name, he took it in stride, adopting "Eaton" as his nickname. He respected women, Melanie says, and would remind his sisters to "give them rights." Blayne's goal was to be as close to his popular with the girls, and the boys his age were drawn to his infectious sense of humor, and quiet confidence. His big group of friends were a mix of the family friends and at their cabin on Jackfish Lake, about 270 km northwest of Saskatoon. "Blayne was the party person to drive him together," says Melanie. When he had a party, there was a lot of fun and laughter, and he was the one who kept everyone from getting drunk. "It was kind of the watchdog of the crowd," says Ken, who headed with his son on numerous hunting trips.

After playing a year of junior B hockey in Saskatoon, Blayne began up his career and earned his journeyman welder's license on Kamour. He later expressed regret about not focusing on hockey enough to realize it was his career, but he was a hard worker whose likability was

an asset in the oil patch, where he went to work, and he achieved success quickly. He was eager to share his earnings with his family and friends. Blayne wouldn't let his friends sleep in for the gas station he drove, and he regularly gave his sisters cards with gracious messages and heartfelt messages inside. "I pray for you to have a good year," he wrote to Melanie on one occasion. "Remember God loves you and he has a plan."

From the moment Blayne met his girlfriend, Charney Kinn, about 10 years ago, he wanted to marry her. They left their friends at the bar and went to a Tim Hortons, where they talked until 4 a.m. When he called Ken and told him about Charney, he said, "She's blond, she's beautiful, and Dad, she's a Christian!" "He was kinda a off-the-fact married," Melanie says.

By the time Blayne bought a house in Lacombe, just north of Red Deer, he had started his own welding business. It was a little apprehensive, but he had confidence in his skills and the connections he had made. Blayne's welding, a combination of his family name and nickname, got off the ground quickly, and he took care to invest his earnings wisely. Ken helped him build a deck at his new house, and Blayne and Charney played in the garden, he in work boots and gloves, and she in flip-flops with her bare hands. In February, he took Charney's family, his sisters and his parents, who had never had a honeymoon, on an eight-day cruise to Florida, Mexico and Central America.

Never a "romantic person," says Dad, Blayne continued to share his faith with family and friends when they reached out to him. In one email to a friend, he wrote, "Life on earth is not even a fraction of all the time we will spend in a eternity." It took Charney, who was several years younger than Blayne, some time to warm up to the idea of marriage, but the couple was planning to wed next year. On Father's Day weekend, Blayne joined his family at the cabin. The next afternoon, after Saturday, June 14, but after the class closed, they went back to work, building a deck. Blayne and Terry were using a chainsaw to break up pieces of the old deck when they were struck, severely, by lightning. The family performed CPR on the pair, and Ken prayed to God "for a miracle." When Terry was revived at the same she asked for her son, but he was gone. Blayne was 39.

BY RACHEL MENDLSON

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